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PUBLIC EXPENDITURE  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE  
IN CANADA

AN INTERIM REPORT

by

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with

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Building expenditures are the most considerable item in capital budget for government administration. Since the year 1960, the total gross capital investment has increased at an average rate of 12.1%.

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

.. Figures not available at this time.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- Nil or zero.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

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-- Amount too small to be expressed.

With public service and royal families according to their roles in the public administration at the beginning of their reigns and with the expansion of government authority in both rural and urban areas. Today, although he has appointed an economic advisor, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the King of Thailand, has been the ultimate authority in the military, law enforcement, the civil service, judiciary, education, health, foreign policy, and other administrative departments. He is also responsible for the overall planning of the country's administration. Recently, there are some questions about his position, therefore, there is a need to evaluate the feasibility of systematic and compiling accurate and up-to-date information on royal grants only.

This study will largely work on the basis of the 1973 Royal grants and its final beginning was a resolution of the 1973 National-Patriotical Conference on collected information and conclusions.



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## Foreword

Public expenditure is the most visible and quantifiable measure of government activity, and, over the years, has evoked more debate than perhaps any other facet of government. Analysis of government expenditure has customarily centred on (i) its level (i.e., amount), (ii) the manner in which public funds are distributed among the major fields of government activity and responsibility (e.g., transportation, education, health, social welfare etc.) and (iii) how changes and trends in this distribution are indicative of governmental priorities and policies. In recent years, there has been a burgeoning interest in examining the levels and patterns of expenditure within some of these fields, especially those concerned with "social" programs. While public expenditure in North America in the fields of health, education and social welfare have been given detailed scrutiny (e.g., SOCIAL SECURITY National Programs (A review for the period 1946 to 1975) 1976 Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 86-201 Annual) there has been both an absence of effort and an abundance of impediments to comparable detailed studies in the field of justice.

With public order and legal justice becoming a large issue in the public consciousness at the beginning of this decade and with the expansion of government activity - and expenditure - in this field, interest has been expressed by various groups (e.g., law reform commissions, federal and provincial departments of government, the police, law researchers, the legal profession, academics) for information pertaining to the expenditure by government on justice administration. Research staff of the Justice Statistics Division, therefore, began to evaluate the feasibility of systematically compiling and analysing such information several years ago.

While some preliminary work was done during 1973, this project had its formal beginning with a resolution of the June 1974 Federal-Provincial Conference on Judicial Information and Statistics.



Resolution 5, which was unanimously adopted, resolved that "Statistics Canada compile and publish information on public expenditure on the administration of justice in Canada." This resolution followed the presentation of a report which described the most salient findings of a small group which had been constituted for several months within the Judicial Division of Statistics Canada (now the Justice Statistics Division).

That initial report was based almost entirely on data contained in existing publications of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada and was intended for discussion purposes only and not for publication. It was, of necessity, confined to data available only in highly aggregated form. For this reason, it was found to be pertinent to the present study only as a point of departure.

Owing to a shortage of resources, there was a hiatus in the project from June 1974 until November 1975, when it was reactivated and assigned one full time researcher. It was found that none of the many obstacles and difficulties appeared to be insurmountable and work was begun on a detailed study.

While work on this project continues, there have been numerous inquiries about its purpose, structure and content; we have, therefore, prepared this interim report to show past and future inquirers the direction and nature of our work. It is to be used as an illustrative, not a substantive, document, though it is prototypical of an anticipated larger and more comprehensive publication.

This report contains selected figures on expenditure by the federal government, by the provincial and territorial governments, and by a sample of municipal governments. The material was selected in order to establish the extent and the limitations of publicly



available data on the subject; the year 1971 was chosen for study because (i) source documents were complete, and (ii) there was a potential for standardization (e.g., expenditure per population unit) through linkage with census data. We will use it as the base year in any ensuing studies of public expenditure in this field.

Our purpose for this interim report has been solely to ascertain the distribution and extent of public expenditure among the many parts of the administration of justice in Canada. Our concern has been to identify the nature and amount of expenditure and the unit of government that made it. Nowhere have we undertaken any assessment of the propriety of governmental expenditure nor of the real value of goods and services received relative to the amount paid. We have not, in other words, undertaken any audit or cost-benefit analysis of expenditure. Rather, we have displayed an inventory of data, an inventory which has provided impetus and direction to our research.

Comments, suggestions and inquiries are encouraged and invited; they should be directed to:

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## PART I

### The Conceptual Framework

As this is the first attempt at a detailed analysis of public expenditure on justice in Canada, it is essential that we make explicit some of the more salient features and assumptions of our approach. Precisely what constitutes the administration of justice was a more complicated question than had been anticipated. Though the term "the administration of justice" seemed simple enough, defining it precisely in order to measure expenditure accurately proved to be a difficult matter. (If, for example, we had been set the task of measuring public expenditure on the administration of criminal justice, our difficulties might have been considerably eased, from a conceptual standpoint, since there is a general understanding of what constitutes the criminal justice system in Canada, although that understanding differs markedly from that which obtains in other jurisdictions, notably the U.S.A. See Appendix "A").

We will begin by outlining our thinking on what are the constituents of the administration of justice, giving the general criteria we've used to include, or exclude, activities as they relate to the subject. Thereafter, we will describe the substance of the expenditure classification framework and government financial management accounting in general.



## 1. The Administration of Justice

"What is justice?" is a question that has preoccupied philosophers, as much as lawyers, from ancient to modern times. While it is certain that we cannot offer a definitive answer to such a difficult question, it is clear that we must establish precisely what the "administration of justice" in Canada entails before we can determine public expenditure on it; we can measure only what we have defined.

Complex societies establish formal rules of conduct - laws - through which social order is maintained. In our society the justice "system" is a set of interlocking institutions responsible for applying the authority and power of the state to maintain the social and economic structure according to these laws. To many Canadians, the most visible parts of our justice system are police, courts and prisons. While these may well be considered the core of the justice system, there is far more to the structure of justice than these alone. In the broadest sense, the role of justice in our society is to formulate and revise laws (and legal regulations), to identify apparent breaches of these, to make fair judgement, and to apply sanctions against transgressors. These laws encompass not only "crimes" - that is, serious infractions of our legal code of behavior - but also pertain to the protection from, prevention, prosecution and punishment of, abuses of power or trust. For example, the young, the mentally weak, the environment, the poor, and consumers are but a few of those in our society believed to be in need of the law's protection as all are vulnerable to abuses of power or trust.

We consider the term "administration of justice", therefore, to entail something substantially more than the police, courts and prisons; we have taken the term to mean all areas of government activity where any enforcement of legal rules can, by one means or



another, compel a compliance with statutes or legal regulations and/or can compel an accounting according to law with the authority to apply sanctions. It is by reason of this power to compel legal compliance or accountability and apply legal sanctions that we included in this study such government activities as: inspection and control services (motor vehicles, construction safety, etc.) monitoring (human rights, censor boards, racetrack supervision, etc.) and registration (motor vehicles, trades, property). As difficult as it may be for some readers to accept that various of these activities can legitimately be considered part of the administration of justice, all are included (i) because they meet the above criterion and (ii) because we found it impossible to exclude them when they were indistinguishably different from other activities which are more or less generally accepted as part of our apparatus of justice, such as coroners' investigations and inquests, Combines Investigation Act enforcement, fish and game law enforcement, parking control, assessment courts, etc.

We are quite dissatisfied with this approach, because it does not solve the crucial problem of distinguishing between (a) government activities having as their principal focus the formulation, interpretation, and enforcement of statutes and regulations, and (b) administrative activities of government where law is not the principal focus but where the agencies of government use or have the potential to use the authority of statutes and regulations to support those administrative activities. In what substantive way does the interpretation and enforcement of broadcasting statutes and regulations by the CRTC, for example, differ from the interpretation and enforcement of vehicle safety laws and regulations by police? Intuitively it is difficult to see how the CRTC can be considered a part of the administration of justice, but it meets our general criterion and, in the absence of a more precise operational criterion to justify



exclusion, it must be included. We have not found a satisfactory means of rationally classifying each government activity as being either "administration of justice" or "other than justice" for the simple reason that there is a continuum between the extremes of being entirely justice administration and being totally non-related to justice administration. Formulating a criterion for deciding that a government activity is to be classified as part of the administration of justice implies a more or less arbitrary cut-off point somewhere along this continuum.

It is in the sphere of regulatory activities, of course, that the distinction between general government administration and the administration of justice is most blurred, although to a lesser extent there is also some difficulty in the court component.<sup>(1)</sup> There is relatively little difficulty in clearly identifying administration of justice activities in the areas of law enforcement (police) and penal-corrective institutions.

One thing is certain: a proper definition of the administration of justice must include some regulatory activities, even if we cannot yet say exactly how many or which ones. We have therefore chosen to err on the side of being too broad in our inclusion of activities rather than too narrow. The selective omission of activities according to a revised criterion for the administration of justice is a simple matter since every single activity or program is clearly identified in the tables. We solicit readers' suggestions for sharpening or replacing the criterion we have used.

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(1) This is because some boards, tribunals and commissions have quasi-judicial responsibilities and powers, even though these may be much more specialized (examples are the Tax Review Board, The Foreign Investment Review Agency) than full-fledged courts of law.



Having indicated this broad approach to what constitutes the "administration of justice", we now turn to the second concept "public expenditure". We shall attempt to define and clarify those aspects of expenditure classification which may be unfamiliar to those not versed in accounting terminology, as well as outlining, in general terms, the ways in which governments keep accounts.



## 2. Public Expenditure

Federal and Provincial governments are required to account to their electorates in formalized procedures, usually laid down in Financial Administration Acts, while local governments account in accordance with specific formats dictated to them by their respective provincial governments. Thus the presentation of public fiscal accounts can and does vary widely between jurisdictions and levels.

Given these differences, it is only by recasting data into a general framework which is constructed to accommodate the many variations in data that a basis of comparison and aggregation is achieved. This is why we have used the classification system outlined below.

### a) The Canadian System of Government Financial Management Statistics.

This system, which is detailed in the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada's publication of the same name (Catalogue 68-506 Occasional; it will be, for brevity, referred to as the FM Paper), is a summary of concepts which structure the public financial management analyses of that division. It has been amended from time to time since its introduction in 1972 and further amendments will, no doubt, occur as concepts continue to be refined.

The financial management series of publications contains analyses of revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of government. It seeks to portray in a nationally uniform manner the cost to government of providing services, the revenue that is available to government to pay the cost of such services, and the financial position at the close of a fiscal period.

With minor exceptions we have adopted the concepts, classifications and terminology of the FM Paper. A somewhat less than minor exception, however, is our approach to the enterprise concept, which is dealt with in (c) (iv) below.



b) The Classification Scheme in Public Accounting

The functional concept of expenditure as a basis for the measurement of the cost of services (of whatever kind) provided by the state was developed in response to the lack of uniformity in the accounting systems of governments and their departments. Organisational structure varies from government to government, as well as within governments, as a result of reorganisation and management decisions over time. The function -- that is, the particular and distinctive responsibility or performance required in order to fulfill the role of government -- allows very broad general groupings of programs and activities designed to provide a number of services. For example, all of the various programs and activities of departments of Public Works in Canada may be classified in terms of such standard functions as transportation, protection, recreation, environmental protection. Since departments of Public Works do not themselves, for accounting purposes, constitute a function of expenditure, their programs and activities must be assigned to the appropriate functions. We shall deal with this matter further when we consider the accommodation programs of Public Works Departments as they relate to the administration of justice.

Function, then, is the principal and most general category in the classification of expenditure.

The administration of justice is not a recognized function in the existing classification system; it is a label attached to a mix of programs and activities, in the same sense that Public Works is described, as noted above. The majority of these programs falls naturally within the recognized function or category of 'protection of persons and property', but a significant number are placed in other categories. Because we have chosen to treat the administration of justice as a principal function in itself, our initial task has



been to gather under it the sub-functions, programs and activities which our research has indicated quite properly belong there.

A function of expenditure is divided into sub-functions in order to categorize more accurately the various services provided (e.g., Public Health and Welfare as a function clearly contains two distinct services or sub-functions - health and welfare). Each service is thus a sub-function of a principal or general function. (We have in this study departed from the use of the term "sub-function" and in its place have substituted the term "component".)

Sub-functions or components are further sub-divided into programs, which in turn are the sum of activities. A "program" is defined as the grouping of activities which are directed towards a specific end. The program form of presentation, which is similar to the "Planning, Programming, Budgeting System", is best illustrated in the Ontario public accounts.

"Activities" are defined as the particular forms of endeavour utilized to meet the objectives of a program.

Thus the activities labelled "uniformed law enforcement", "civilian law enforcement", "accident prevention", "police air surveillance", etc., (in Table 42) sum to the Traffic Law Enforcement Program, which, together with other programs (Criminal Law Enforcement, Departmental Support and Supervision) constitute the provincial law enforcement component for Ontario. When the other components - courts, penal-corrective, and regulatory - are added, we arrive at the provincial total for the function "administration of justice" in Ontario. (One purpose of this interim report is to show just which sub-functions, programs and activities we tentatively believe ought (and ought not) to be included in the function 'administration of justice'. We strongly invite queries, suggestions, and discussion on any points of disagreement from interested readers.)



c) Some Comments on, and Departures from, the Public Accounting Scheme

(i) General Government Revenue and Expenditure

The FM Paper treats revenue and expenditure as follows:

"The term 'general' as used in respect of revenue and expenditure is an important qualification.... In endeavouring to present comparable statistics on the transactions of the various governments and on the interrelationships existing among levels of government, the financial management series deals with the broad spectrum of government activities. It consolidates the transactions of the various bodies deemed to come within the ambit of the government universe and the resulting picture that emerges is said to relate to 'general' government. 'General' government thus transcends the boundaries of government departments to take in all boards, commissions, funds and other agencies which perform functions of a 'governmental' nature.

"The terms 'revenue' and 'expenditure' used in the financial management series relate to the transactions of a particular year only and not to those of a previous or forthcoming year. Although 'revenue' has wide usage and acceptance, there does not appear to be any completely satisfactory definition of the term for the financial management series. In the latter context, revenue includes (a) proceeds from taxation and from the sale of goods (including fixed assets) and services, (b) contributions of employers and employees to universal pension schemes, (c) contributions of employees and employers (other than government itself) to the non-trusteed pension plans and social insurance programs operated by government, (d) receipts in respect of privileges, licences, permits, fines and penalties, (e) transfers from other levels of government, and (f) return on investments. Capital repayments to government and monies raised by government through any form of borrowing are not considered as government revenue. A general definition of 'expenditure' is



somewhat easier to establish. In broad terms, government expenditure encompasses all outlays made or to be made in the acquisition of goods and services and in the provision of services including transfers to other levels of government. It includes outlays made or to be made to acquire capital assets but excludes payments made to retire outstanding indebtedness; it also excludes loans, advances and other investments."

While the title of our study refers only to public expenditure, it was necessary to include an examination of revenue for the purposes of identifying intergovernmental transactions and to verify that revenue was not netted against expenditure in the source documents. It seems clear that substantial revenue accrues to government, generated by the activities of the various components. This aspect of justice administration will be explored further in a future report.



(ii) The Cost of Debt

As a general statement, we can say that borrowing at the senior (provincial and federal) levels of government cannot be linked to any particular function, program or activity. This is to say that, with a few exceptions, proceeds of loans are not earmarked for a specific purpose (that is, any particular function).

For local government, however, the opposite is the case. Debenture issues are generally for a specific purpose and when this purpose is the acquisition or construction of capital works related to some aspect of administration of justice, then we must consider the related debt charges (principal and/or sinking fund requirements and interest) as being a cost of providing those services. If the measurement we are undertaking were solely that of local government expenditure, then it would be legitimate and simple to include the amount of related debt charges and to sum them for the appropriate programs or activities. However, as we are seeking to measure expenditure on justice by all the levels of government on a comparable basis, and, given the fact that pertinent debt charges are not fully identifiable at the senior levels, we must abandon the cost of debt as a component of our measurement. In consequence of this decision, we must identify functionalised debt charges and other functionalised financial transactions (such as capital provided from revenue and contributions to reserve funds) which have already been included in justice expenditure figures at the local level in those provinces where it occurs, and then remove those debt charges and the other financial transactions from expenditure; only in this way will figures at every level of government be comparable.



(iii) Capital Expenditure

Capital assets are defined as tangible, durable, physical things of value which are owned, including additions, replacements, and major alterations thereto, from which a stream of benefits is derived over a period of years. The acquisition of such assets involves capital expenditure.

Our treatment of capital expenditure, in arriving at gross general expenditure, requires some elaboration. In keeping with the conventions established in the FM Paper, capital expenditure is recorded as occurring at the point in time when the assets were acquired. The amount recorded is the total cost, which includes, in addition to that of land, new or used buildings and engineering structures, new or used machinery and equipment, such items as site preparation, architectural, engineering and legal fees, and the cost of buildings or other structures subject to removal or demolition. The total capital cost is not reduced by any related capital revenue. The sources of such revenue are receipts from insurance claims, allowances for scrap and trade-ins, general revenue, reserves, borrowings, grants-in-aid or shared costs, gifts and public subscriptions; none of these is offset against the total cost.

Since our study does not include any measurement of balance sheets, we are not concerned with the problems of capital consumption allowances or any balance sheet transactions, nor with asset valuation.

It will suffice to say that, since the treatment of assets is to write them off in the year of acquisition, it is important and necessary to account for them at gross cost in that same year.

From this arises the necessity of distinguishing between 'current' and 'capital' expenditure in the presentation of data.



Capital spending in government is subject to the contingencies of priorities and availability of funds and is typically, therefore, quite changeable. Rarely is any steady stream established. After all, one does not build the same number of courthouses, prisons or police stations every year, year after year. Consequently, capital expenditure fluctuates considerably, whereas current expenditure does not normally do so. To establish and analyse trends, therefore, it is necessary to isolate capital from current expenditure. However, we must add back to current expenditure those amounts deleted when current and capital are combined to form gross general expenditure. We do this because of the interchange between current and capital accounts which may take place when the two are grossed. The methods and treatment of capital financing at the various levels is to be explored in a subsequent report.



(iv) The Enterprise Concept

A government enterprise is defined as: a legally organised entity, usually corporate, which (a) is established by some part of the state (i.e., some political decision-making body) to produce goods and/or services for sale on the open market at a price related to costs, (b) maintains an independent system of accounts that permits the charging of specific elements of costs against the revenue derived from its sales of goods and/or services, (c) has a relatively autonomous management in the conduct of day to day operations, and (d) is staffed by personnel not subject to the statutory requirements governing employment in the general public service. In classification decisions, the first two criteria are deemed to be essential, while the last two are useful in confirming what the first two established. An overriding factor exists, however, where not all criteria are met; this is that there must be free choice by potential government customers in purchasing the goods and services provided. Where free choice does not exist the organisation is treated as government rather than as a government enterprise. (What is specifically not stated is whether free choice is that of choice between purchasing from one seller rather than another, or of not purchasing at all.)

One may well ask why we expound on this aspect of government. The reason lies in our determination to identify expenditure on the justice-related activities found in a number of enterprise-type organisations in the field of justice. It will be necessary, therefore, to depart from this standard financial management concept and treat such activities as 'public' expenditure.



(v) The Concept of 'Gross'

'Gross general revenue and expenditure' is an expression of the summed value of current and capital and also represents the result of a number of adjustments. These adjustments are made in order to take into account: refunds of revenue, recoveries of expenditure, rebates and forgiveness of revenue, institutional sales revenue, loans treated as expenditure, and commissions. Where these are identifiable and clearly justice-related we will perform the necessary adjustments. For a detailed explanation of these adjustments the reader is referred to the FM Paper, P. 19.



### The Components in the Administration of Justice

We use four components of justice administration in our study:

- (i) Law Enforcement;
- (ii) Courts;
- (iii) Penal-Corrective;
- (iv) Regulatory.

#### (i) The Law Enforcement Component

This component embraces the recognized, structured police forces of federal, provincial and local governments whose members have the powers of peace officers under the Criminal Code of Canada and who operate to maintain law and order in specific jurisdictions (including National Harbour Police and CNR Police). It also includes all statute - and regulation-enforcing agencies of government which do not possess the above characteristics but nevertheless engage in the activities normally associated with a police force and whose aims are similar, i.e., the prevention and detection of law-breaking, the apprehension of offenders, and documentation of alleged law-breaking. Examples of the latter are game wardens and transport officers.

This component does not include private police forces nor any group (e.g. Commissionaires, private guards, etc.) acting in a quasi-official capacity by virtue of a commercial contract (but the contract price is included in expenditure for purchased services in cases where a government buys such a service).

#### Criteria for Inclusion in Law Enforcement Component

1. If the activity of any arm of government is such that it has the power to enforce, in the first instance, individuals, groups or entities (corporate or otherwise) to attend before a court of law, then such activity would be classified to the law enforcement component.



Is it mandatory that there be the authority to make arrest, to lay a charge, or to issue a subpoena? Many police and law enforcement activities involve none of these. Other police activities, such as surveillance, monitoring and routine investigations (security clearance, liquor licence applications, etc.) are also in support of law enforcement. They have the potential to result in a charge being laid, and, in this respect, such activities by government organisations other than police are no different.

2. In the case of organisations other than police, such organisations should evidence sustained and direct activity in law enforcement. By this is meant that the activity should not be merely incidental to some other principal task, nor should it be occasional. If, in our investigations, we find that an organisation's function is simply to inform a competent authority of an observed breach of statutes or regulations, it would not be considered for inclusion in this component.

3. The activity must take place under the aegis of one or more particular Statute(s), Regulation(s), Ordinance(s), and/or Order(s)-in-Council. The organisation should be charged with the responsibility of interpretation, application and enforcement of these legal instruments. Examples of such agencies are game wardens, and Combines Investigations officers.

#### (ii) The Courts Component

This component is clearly fundamental to the administration of justice. It covers outlays pertaining to various established courts of criminal and civil law. However, the situation is not so clear when we recognize that boards, tribunals and commissions frequently act in a quasi-judicial fashion, making it necessary to distinguish between them and 'courts'. There is some constitutional case law which may guide us in this matter. Two cases are of particular interest: Labour Relations Board of Saskatchewan V. John East



Ironworks Limited (1947) A.C.; and Toronto V. York Township (1937) I D.L.R. 175. The judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the latter (upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) indicated:

- "(1) that the province is competent to create and appoint an administrative tribunal, and to confer upon it all the powers necessary to enable it to discharge effectively the administrative duties imposed upon it;
- "(2) the province is not competent to confer upon a tribunal created and appointed by it power to discharge purely judicial questions such as are normally determined by Courts of Justice."

and further,

"It is settled by the decision of this court that the province may confer upon an administrative tribunal power to construe an agreement where such construction is necessary to enable the tribunal to perform the primary administrative duty imposed upon it, but the province is not competent to confer upon such a tribunal the power, such as the Superior Courts possess, of adjudicating upon questions of construction in the abstract."

The Saskatchewan case deals more directly with the exercise of judicial power. Thus, while non-judicial functions can be given to judges by the provinces, judicial functions normally associated with the superior courts cannot be given to provincial administrative tribunals.

The essence of the exercise of judicial power is that a controversy should be concerned with a justiciable issue, i.e., one that may be resolved by the application of legal principles or standards. Thus, judicial authority or competence is not involved when a question is determined by reference to industrial, social or environmental considerations. It would seem that administrative tribunals, boards and commissions, while exercising a quasi-judicial function, also



retain a duty to act judicially (that is to say, impartially). An administrative board is defined in Black's Law Dictionary as being a body

"exercising varied functions, some of which involve orders made or acts done ex parte or without full hearing as to the operative facts, while others are done only after such a notice and hearing, and the functions of the former kind are plainly 'administrative' and those of the latter are 'quasi-judicial'. Administrative boards differ from courts in that boards frequently represent public interests entrusted to boards, whereas courts are concerned with litigating rights of parties with adverse interests."

From this examination, it seems clear that a strict division must be made between courts per se and the myriad tribunals, boards and commissions. This is not to say that the latter are excluded from the administration of justice but rather that they occupy a different place within the spectrum of activities embodied in that phrase.<sup>(1)</sup> We have, therefore, placed those identifiable quasi-judicial bodies in the regulatory component, although it is conceivable that they will be included in a sub-component of 'Courts' in a later report.

Also included in courts expenditure is the apparatus with which all courts are structured: prosecutors, coroners, witnesses, interpreters, reporters, and premises used in judicial processes.

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(1). The foregoing effectively removes from the arena of 'courts' those administrative tribunals that have the label 'court of record' even though they do have the power to cite for contempt. Similarly excluded are those boards, etc., which do not render judgment but merely report their findings to a government and have no power to enforce their decisions (e.g., the Berger Commission).



(iii) The Penal-Corrective Component

This component encompasses all the institutionalized forms of activity by which governments impose involuntary custodial restraint. It also includes the activities of governments in the areas of rehabilitation and non-custodial restraint. It does not include the activities of private rehabilitation agencies nor the custodial restraint imposed on the mentally ill. Alcohol and drug rehabilitation activities are excluded as well.

Little scope is provided for expansion of this component to embrace more than is traditionally included, because the exercise of involuntary custodial restraint is clearly defined and confined to those arms of government charged directly with its imposition. The exceptions are in those provinces which delegate some authority to certain private groups (lay and religious) to carry out specific juvenile detention programs. Our interest in these instances is to measure the cost to the governments involved and the proper classification of the expenditure.

(iv) The Regulatory Component

We have included a regulatory component for those bodies that perform justice-related activities but which do not readily fit into the other components at this time. This component covers outlays in respect of services provided by government, such as the protection of the individual against negligence, exploitation or abuse, or to ensure the orderly transactions of the business of the community. The wide array of activities involved includes: trusteeship services, adjudicator or referee services; protection of borrowers, consumer protection, protection of the community at large through services related to inspection of buildings; electrical, plumbing, and gas installations, etc. It also covers outlays related to the regulation of professions and trades and certain business activities and to record



land transactions and related ownership registrations.

It seems clear that the departments or agencies of government involved in the regulatory process must be examined in order to identify those activities which legitimately lie with the law enforcement and court components.

#### Our Scheme of Presentation

As a result of our inventory of the data available in documents of public record, we found it possible to present information within a matrix of function, program and activity cross-classified by object of expenditure. Ontario's six objects of expenditure by program and activity have been used as a model. The level of detail in the federal, other provincial and territorial government accounts varies widely, in some instances including as many as 13 objects. In order to provide a degree of comparability, we have in this report compressed such wide distributions. A final report is expected to contain an expanded form of presentation to reflect users' expressed needs.

While the program/activity titles in the tables are those used in the various source documents, we have standardized the object classifications. These may need some explanation. The six objects are:

##### 1 . Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits.

Salaries represent the remuneration of employees based on monthly or annual rates of pay. Wages are based on hourly, daily or weekly rates. Employee benefits comprise allowances and other benefits, employer contributions, supplementary benefits, removal expenses and other unclassified personnel costs.



## 2. Supplies and Equipment.

Expenditure in this category indicates the acquisition of non-capital goods, food, material, utilities, parts and consumable tools and equipment, office supplies, etc.

## 3. Transportation and Communications

This category or object of expenditure constitutes the cost of travel, postage, freight, express and cartage, telephone, telegraph and wireless communications, and messenger services.

## 4. Services.

These are the purchases of outside, non-good items, but excluding any items included in "Transportation and Communications". These services include: training-educational services; medical or dental services; protection services (Commissionaires, private guards, etc.); management consultant fees; data processing services; engineering or legal services; and a variety of miscellaneous services.

## 5. Transfer Payments.

These are the amounts paid to persons, business and other governments which are not payment for a factor of production. In the justice field, the most significant transfers are those for legal aid.

## 6 . Other.

'Other' includes all standard objects not easily classified to one of the above five, as well as the substantial number of items which are unclassified in the accounts. This is most noticeable in the municipal figures. However, in British Columbia, it has been possible to provide a limited distribution of local government expenditure by object classification. Even so, large amounts remain in 'Other'.

The tables will be presented in the following sequence:  
Tables A to J -- Canada Total figures, and percentages by component  
for each level of government, and percentages by  
object for each level of government, where it has



been possible (e.g., federal regulatory data are not available at this time).

Tables 1 - 8	--	Federal Government
Tables 9 - 12	--	Newfoundland
Tables 13 - 16	--	Prince Edward Island
Tables 17 - 20	--	Nova Scotia
Tables 21 - 24	--	New Brunswick
Tables 25 - 34	--	Québec
Tables 35 - 61	--	Ontario
Tables 62 - 65	--	Manitoba
Tables 66 - 69	--	Saskatchewan
Tables 70 - 73	--	Alberta
Tables 74 - 78	--	British Columbia
Tables 79 - 82	--	Yukon Territory
Tables 83 - 86	--	Northwest Territories
Tables 87 - 90	--	Selected Municipalities

Except for Tables A-J and the municipalities, each set of tables is constituted as follows: the first is for law enforcement expenditure, the second for courts, the third for penal-corrective, and the fourth (except for the federal government) is for expenditure in the regulatory component. In some sets there are supplementary tables as well.

#### Some General Notes and Observations

- (i) In dealing with intergovernmental transactions, it is important to identify purchases, sales and transfer payments in order to avoid double counting. However, since in this study we are not attempting to measure the totality of government expenditure but only a portion of it, we are concerned only with those transactions that have a bearing on justice. We must examine the accounts (both revenue and expenditure) in order to identify those transactions which will be counted twice if not eliminated when consolidation takes place to present data on an overall or total basis. These transactions can



be either purchase of services by one government from another, or the conditional transfer of funds (for assistance to the recipient government in achieving certain stated ends).

An example of a purchase of services that could result in double counting is the RCMP contract with eight provinces and two territories and a number of municipalities. Where expenditure is presented by a contract province on, for example, police services, the item will be the contract price paid by that province to the federal government and will be labelled a purchase of services. It will represent the cost to the province for the provision of police services. If, however, the measurement is expenditure on policing in that province, then the presentation will be of the range of objects, summing to an amount much higher than the contract price.

The dilemma here is that the first method constitutes a distortion of the cost while the second method constitutes a distortion of the price. Part of the problem is resolved by the consolidation of expenditure of all three levels of government within a province. That is, the contract price is offset against federal revenue and disappears, though this will result in the provincial expenditure on law enforcement being overstated. The factors which give rise to the difference between cost and price lie beyond the purview of this study. Readers wishing to explore these factors in detail should examine the individual contracts.

(ii) We have indicated that our basic criterion for the inclusion of financial data on the administration of justice is the power of a government body, by one means or another, to take alleged transgressors of the law to court or in some other way to compel or constrain behaviour. Given this conception, the offices of the ombudsmen lie beyond our area of interest. These offices are powerless to take cases to court, usually as nothing illegal has taken place, so we have excluded them from our figures. They could be included at a



later date, subject to a reappraisal of our conceptual framework.

(iii) Because the data on capital expenditure is fragmentary it has been excluded. Moreover, data on debt charges and accommodation programs are incomplete, so that no linkage should be made at this time with other series or comparisons within and between regions and jurisdictions. We refer specifically to the employment series and to the various financial series of Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada. (It is our intention to include appropriate reconciliation tables in our final report).

(iv) It should be noted that we have classified legal aid to the court component of justice administration. This is a distinct departure from the FM Paper classification which places it in welfare.

(v) In the various programs which we have identified in the public accounts, there are certain activities whose relationship to justice administration we find to be vague, if not obscure. The reason for this is that the titles used in the accounts do not describe the activities themselves in sufficient detail but simply label them. For this inventory we have reproduced these labels exactly, and included the activities, in the belief that the activities contained the necessary elements of offence and penal sanctions. What is required is the verification of these beliefs and we intend to do this in the course of further work. Such activities are most noticeable in the regulatory component: e.g., activities in labour, transportation, finance and commerce programs. For readers wishing an explanation of specific items, we invite direct inquiries.

(vi) Finally, we should note that the "public safety program" in Ontario has been included in the regulatory table even though it includes "coroners investigations and inquests" normally included in



courts. As most of the material in the program refers to other activities that we have usually incorporated into the regulatory component we so placed it in order to maintain the Ontario scheme or model intact. We expect that a final report will incorporate many refinements, both in scope, detail and presentation.



### Some Initial Conclusions

It became apparent, in the process of compiling an inventory, that there was a definite lack of homogeneity in the form of presentation of data in the various source documents. This was not unexpected, although much progress has been made over the years in efforts to establish some form of standard and comparable presentation of government accounts.

The dissimilarities are not confined merely to the labels attached to items of expenditure, but extend to their location within departmental structures and the masking effect of nomenclature. For example, there was revealed a tendency to equate some aspects of the courts and penal corrective activities with the function of "Social Welfare". Thus, it was found that in some jurisdictions these particular activities were located in departments variously named welfare, social services, social welfare, human resources, public welfare, rehabilitation and recreation, social affairs, health and social development, among others. This situation alone would not constitute a stumbling block to our work assuming that the activities and expenditure were identifiable within function and sub-function categories. However, in certain instances, identification was not completely possible and we must devote further research to this aspect.

Another facet of government expenditure which could give rise to future problems is the tendency to acquire capital assets out of current revenue. This is not crucial at this stage, but will become so when capital expenditure data is developed to the point where grossing is performed.



Therefore, considerable research is necessary to identify and isolate these transactions for subsequent elimination. This elimination takes place to avoid double counting when current and capital expenditure are combined.

As the tables indicate, most local government expenditure items have been placed in the object category "other", for want of detail. This lack of detail in the accounts of local government stems from the fact that municipalities have not yet adopted fully the object classification of expenditure. While a limited number of municipalities present data in almost extravagant detail, most present it only in highly aggregated (function) form. However, the detail is often available in budget documents, where the previous year's performance is staged against the current year's budget. It is to budget material, then, that we must address further research.

There are a number of other anomalies which will be apparent in the tables. While not attempting to identify and explain them all, it might provide readers with some insight into the problems encountered in studies such as this if we outline a selected few.

1. Since there are no juvenile institutions in Prince Edward Island, juvenile offenders sentenced to terms must be lodged elsewhere. Arrangement in such cases is made with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick institutions. The cost of this arrangement must be determined.
2. There being no Federal institutions in Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, the cost-sharing arrangements for federal prisoners must be determined.



3. In Nova Scotia the transfer payments from the province to municipalities for law enforcement are determined by formula. The amounts which this formula produces must be determined.
4. In addition, in Nova Scotia, the municipalities own many of the court facilities and the jails. The amounts paid by the province, either for rent or per diem, must be ascertained.
5. There is no detail of activity in the New Brunswick corrections data.
6. In Quebec, a particular problem exists in the measurement of the penal-corrective institutions. As can be seen from Table 27 (Quebec Penal-Corrective Component Expenditure) and Table 37 (Ontario Penal-Corrective Component Expenditure) there is considerable difference in the totals (\$17,877,000 in Quebec compared with \$67,166,000 in Ontario). This gap is disproportionately much larger than differences in either population or gross provincial expenditure. This anomaly is explainable when the public accounts for Quebec are examined closely. There, one finds, that much of the expenditure on penal-correctional services is located in the Department of Social Affairs and is not identifiable in detail without further research. As noted above, the practice in that province has been to delegate to private groups some responsibilities for custodial restraint
7. Ontario's courthouse facilities are largely housed in buildings which are assets of local government. The rentals or other charges (which may be arm's length transactions, or a payment based on the annual debt charges) must be determined.



8. The Manitoba arrangement with Winnipeg regarding court facilities must be costed.
9. In Saskatchewan, court house maintenance costs are not detailed.
10. Overall, a serious attempt must be made to reduce classifications such as "other" and "unspecified" to a much lower level.

While these examples merely outline the dimensions of information gaps, it can be seen that considerable research is necessary in order to bridge these gaps and bring the accumulated information to a state of usefulness and reliability. It would appear desirable, therefore, in order to establish an information continuum as the next stage in the project and, as well, to allow for the possibility of a periodic (quinquennial) publication, to prepare a standard reporting form for use by each level of government. Work on the design of such a form is already underway, and it will allow for the maximum of disaggregated detail in its format.

These departments and agencies of the federal and provincial/territorial governments concerned with the administration of justice must be contacted individually and have our aims and objectives outlined to them. Their assistance should be enlisted in augmenting published data to meet the special problems posed by, for example, accommodation costs (current and capital) provided through "public works" departments.

In the case of local governments, we have examined the feasibility of sampling. A relatively small number of municipalities, (as can be seen from the tables in Appendix "H"), account for over seventy percent of expenditure. Our opinion, based on experience to this point, is that an efficient sample



frame utilizing fewer than ninety respondents out of a universe in excess of five thousand, could be devised. (This must, of course, be done with the active cooperation of provincial government departments responsible for municipal affairs).

A suggested list of selected municipalities is:

Newfoundland - St. John's  
Cornerbrook

Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown

Nova Scotia - Halifax  
Dartmouth  
Sydney

New Brunswick - Saint John  
Fredericton  
Moncton  
Edmundston

<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	Grandby
Laval	Pointe-aux-Trembles
Quebec	Saint Jean
Longueuil	Cap-de-la-Madeleine
Verdun	Jonquière
Montreal-Nord	Westmount
Sherbrooke	Pierrefonds
Lasalle	Anjou
Sainte-Foy	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
Trois Rivières	Outrement
Hull	Drummondville
Saint Laurent	Shawinigan
Lachine	Charlesbourg
Saint Léonard	Saint Jérôme
Chicoutimi	

<u>Ontario</u> - Metropolitan Toronto	Kitchener
City of Toronto	Thunder Bay
Etobicoke	Oshawa
Scarborough	Sudbury
York	Sault Ste. Marie
York East	Guelph
York North	Brantford
Region of Niagara	Kingston
Niagara Falls	Peterborough



<u>Ontario (cont'd)</u>	- Port Colborne	Farnia
	St. Catharines	North Bay
	Welland	Cornwall
	Region of Ottawa-	Galt (Cambridge)
	Carleton	
	City of Ottawa	Waterloo
	Vanier	Belleville
	Hamilton	Chatham
	London	Windsor

Manitoba - Winnipeg  
Brandon

Saskatchewan - Regina  
Saskatoon  
Moose Jaw  
Prince Albert

Alberta - Edmonton  
Calgary  
Lethbridge  
Medecine Hat

British Columbia - Vancouver  
Victoria  
New Westminster



### Highlights of Summary Tables A-J

We emphasized in the foreword that this interim report was intended to be illustrative rather than substantive; its general purpose was to present a structured inventory of information on the distribution and extent of public expenditure on justice in Canada, with the three specific objectives of (i) showing the nature of available data information along with what more is needed, (ii) offering an initial classificatory scheme, and (iii) outlining the main problems of a conceptual and methodological nature in a study of this kind.

This done, the temptation is irresistible to note briefly some of the salient substantive features of the material presented in Summary Tables A-J.

#### Table A

In 1971, total public operating expenditure<sup>(1)</sup> on justice administration in Canada was 1.3 billion dollars; about three quarters of this - approximately 1 billion dollars - was spent on the three core components of law enforcement, courts, and penal/correctional institutions/services.

This core amount was distributed

- by level of government, thus:

Federal: \$308.29 million (30.8%)\*

Provincial: \$413.29 million (41.2%)\*

Local: \$334.36 million (33.4%)\*

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(1) Exclusive of capital expenditure

\* Because of contractual arrangements between the federal and provincial or local governments involving RCMP law enforcement services, amounts and percentages do not add.



- by component, thus:

Law Enforcement: \$638.29 million (63.7%)

Courts: \$160.31 million (16.0%)

Penal/Corrective: \$204.04 million (20.3%)

(Operating expenditure in the regulatory component was \$321.94m).

Each level of government bore the proportion of operating expenditure in each component as follows:

Law enforcement component: federal - 30.0%

provincial - 23.3%

local - 46.7%

Courts component: federal - 17.4%

provincial - 76.2%

local - 6.4%

Penal/Corrective component: federal - 35.8%

provincial - 63.6%

local - 0.6%

(Regulatory component): federal - 41.7%

provincial - 49.4%

local - 8.8%

From Table B, it can be seen that the proportions spent on each component varied considerably. Nearly half (48.2%) of all public expenditure on justice administration was spent on law enforcement. In comparison, only 12.1% was expended on courts, while a quarter (24.3%) was spent on regulatory activities. Moreover, there are natural and significant variations between levels of government in the proportion that each spends on the different components, according to their respective responsibilities. For example, local governments spent 89% of their justice administration budgets on law enforcement, while expending only 0.3% on corrections. In contrast, the provincial means for the four components were quite similar, only varying from 21.3% on courts to 28.2% on law enforcement. The federal government had large differences,



varying from nearly half (46.9%) its justice expenditure on law enforcement to only 6.3% spent on courts and 16.5% on penal/corrective institutions.

Within each component and level of government, there are several points of interest:

- most local governments spent nearly all their justice administration budgets on law enforcement. In British Columbia, however, only three quarters (74.7%) was expended on this component. It was the only province in which local governments spent a significant proportion (13.4%) on courts, or anything at all (3.1%) on penal/corrective institutions.<sup>(1)</sup> Quebec (4.7%) and Saskatchewan (1.3%) were the only other provinces in which local governments spent any measurable part of their justice budgets on courts.

- among the provinces there was a considerable spread in the proportions each spent on law enforcement. For example, Newfoundland and Northwest Territories (48.3%) spent half their justice budgets on this component, and Quebec spent 40.3%, while the mean for the provinces was 28.2%. On the other hand, the Yukon (14.1%), Alberta (16.3%), British Columbia (17.4%) and Manitoba (17.7%), as proportions of their total outlays on justice administration, spent considerably less than the average for all provincial governments.

- as a reflection of jurisdictional differences, the provinces spent a much higher proportion (i.e., 21.3%) of their justice budgets on courts than did the federal government (6.3%). Within the provinces, there was much less spread than in the law enforcement component. Newfoundland (15.4%) and the Yukon (12.5%) had the lowest percentages while the Northwest Territories (31.3%) had the highest percentage. Most provinces had percentages close to the provincial mean (21.3%).

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(1) We should note that in Nova Scotia local governments do make expenditure on courts and penal/corrective institutions. However, they were not ascertainable at this time.



- in considering the penal/corrective component, it must be borne in mind that the data for Prince Edward Island and Quebec are very fragmentary and incomplete.<sup>(1)</sup> Consequently, we shall exclude them from this synopsis. Nova Scotia's percentage (16.3%) that was expended on penal/corrective institutions was one third that of the Northwest Territories (51%) and one half that of British Columbia (34.9%) and the Yukon (30.8%).

- in contrast to the high percentages the Yukon and Northwest Territories spent on the penal/corrective component, their expenditure on regulatory activities was very low (3.6% for the Yukon and 8.4% for the Northwest Territories).

- there was a large spread within the provinces of proportions spent on regulatory activities. Newfoundland (13.8%) had a percentage one third that of New Brunswick (39.9%), British Columbia (38.3%), Nova Scotia (37.4%) and Prince Edward Island (35.2%). The other provinces varied only slightly from the provincial mean (27.8%).

- all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had approximately equivalent proportions of local government involvement in regulatory activities. There was little variation from the 7.9% mean for local governments in all provinces.

Tables C-J present each component by level of government and object of expenditure. (As no detail is available at this time for the federal government's involvement in the field of regulatory activity, we shall comment on "core" justice activities for the federal and provincial governments, and then on all justice-related activities of the provinces<sup>(2)</sup>).

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(1) Because data are incomplete, the percentages for the other components for Prince Edward Island and Quebec will be distorted, as well as the penal/corrective total. However, we feel that the distortions in the other three components will probably not be significant, while we do not have the same confidence in the penal/corrective component total.

(2) The mean percentages for both "core" and total justice components by object have been based on substitution of object classifications for those provinces with R.C.M.P. contracts. As such, they will not correspond with the dollar figures in Table C.



The following items are mentionable:

- in every justice component, salaries and wages account for the lion's share of expenditure; about three-quarters (78.6%) of federal justice expenditure on the three core components, for example, is for salaries and wages. There was little deviation from this level by provincial governments. In the law enforcement component, the allocation (80.6%) to salaries and wages is greater than the mean expenditure by all governments of 68.9% for all four components of justice and the mean of 72.3% for the three core components.

- the percentages spent on other object categories were also quite consistently similar, both among provinces and between the provincial average and the federal government. There is considerable spread among governments in the proportion of total justice expenditure classified as transfer payments. Some of the more noteworthy ones are:

Federal Government:	0.1%
Newfoundland:	0.5%
Ontario:	8.0% (core components only) (10.3% all components)
Provincial average:	4.8% (core components only) (5.6% all components)

- similarly, expenditure for purchased services varies considerably, from Newfoundland (0.6%) and Nova Scotia (2.0%) to British Columbia (12.0% for the three core components, 10.4% for all four components). For all governments together, average expenditure on purchased services amounted to 7.1% of justice core component expenditure and 8.0% of total justice expenditure.



Table D, Law Enforcement Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government, shows the small amount of variation, province to province and between the provinces and the federal government.

Tables E and F clearly show how constitutionally designated jurisdictional differences affect the two senior levels of government in their expenditure for courts administration. In Table E, Courts Component - Total Expenditure by Level of Government, it may be seen that the provinces spent nearly five times as much on courts as the federal government (Ontario and Quebec each spent more than the federal government). The British North America Act requires the federal government to pay the salaries and employee benefits of senior court judges in the provinces while the operational costs are borne by the provinces. The federal government is responsible for the operational costs of federal courts only.

These aspects are clearly indicated in Table F, Courts Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government, showing 89% of federal government expenditure on courts was spent on salaries, wages and employee benefits. This compares with 61.3% for the provincial mean. However, there was a very substantial spread among provincial governments - from British Columbia (35.5%) and Saskatchewan (49.9%) to Nova Scotia (74.8%) and Quebec (76.8%).

Other points of interest are:

- British Columbia (33%) and Saskatchewan (30.9%) expended one third of their expenditure on courts on the purchase of services. On the other hand, Newfoundland (2.3%) and Nova Scotia (3.3%) spent very low proportions of their courts' expenditure on this object. Most of the provinces are closely ranged round the provincial mean (14.7%).

- Ontario spent one fifth (20.5%) of its courts' expenditure on transfer payments (mostly on legal aid). Saskatchewan (0.2%) expended



a very low percentage on transfer payments while Prince Edward Island had no such expenditure identified in the accounts.

- British Columbia (21%) and Saskatchewan (11%) have high proportions of courts' expenditure in "other" which may cause some distortion of figures in the preceding object categories.

Table G indicates that total provincial spending of \$129 million on the penal/corrective component was 1.7 times greater than federal expenditure of \$73 million on this component in 1971; this parallels the fact that the number of inmates held in provincial penal institutions was 1.4 times the number held in federal institutions (approximately 10,700 and 7,500 respectively).<sup>(1)</sup>

Table H shows the similarity, for the penal/corrective component, between federal government expenditure and mean provincial expenditure for all object classifications. The noteworthy variations among the provinces are:

- salaries, wages and employee benefits varied from a high of 82% in British Columbia to lows in Alberta and Nova Scotia of 63%. The other provinces were closely clustered round the provincial mean of 71%.

- Newfoundland (26%) had twice the provincial mean (13%) for expenditure on supplies and equipment. Otherwise, there was slight variation.

- Ontario (7.2%) had a proportion expended on purchased services which was nearly twice any other province, while Newfoundland (0.1%) and New Brunswick (0.5%) had very low proportions.

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1) However, the figures for Prince Edward Island and Quebec are extremely fragmentary, understating their expenditure and total provincial expenditure on penal/corrective institutions. In view of this, these provinces' expenditure will not be considered in this synopsis of the tables on the penal/corrective component.



- Saskatchewan (5.6%) was the only province where a significant percentage has been expended on transfer payments.

- Alberta (17%), Nova Scotia (14%) and Manitoba (11%) had substantial percentages still classified to "other".

Object classification for the regulatory component has been possible only for provincial governments. Points of interest are:

- the regulatory component had the lowest proportion of the provincial means that was expended on salaries, wages and employee benefits (60% compared with 80% for law enforcement, 61% for courts, and 71% for penal/corrective). However, British Columbia (79%) was considerably higher.

- Saskatchewan (15%), Newfoundland (14%) and Prince Edward Island (13%) show three times the percentage that Ontario and Quebec (4%) expended on supplies and equipment.

- Nova Scotia's proportion (14%) that was spent on transportation and communications was three times that of Ontario (4%). The other provinces had only slight variations from the provincial mean (5.6%).

- the proportions spent on services varied widely. Alberta expended the highest percentage (18%) while Nova Scotia (1.4%) and Prince Edward Island (1.7%) had the lowest proportions.

- Ontario (16%) was the only province which expended a significant proportion on transfer payments in the regulatory component.

- the proportions in "other" varied from 22% in Nova Scotia and 20% in Quebec to 1.3% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. As a result, distortions are inevitably present in the figures presented above.



The state of the figures we have assembled and created in this document is such as to prevent any more detailed analysis. Readers of this preliminary report are cautioned to resist the temptation to form conclusions on the basis of material found herein. The reason for this likely temptation and the reason for our cautionary note are described well by Rudolf Klein:

"The appeal of public expenditure as a subject of inquiry is that it sums up a mass of very different decisions and developments - with very different implications for the political and social order - in a common unit of currency. The corresponding danger, however, is that the appearance of homogeneity will be mistaken for the reality. It follows, therefore, that a variety of analytic tools is required when it comes to trying to explain something as complex as changes and movements in public expenditure, where a seductively quantitative face conceals some tough, "(1) unyielding questions about what the figures signify."

Differences in levels and patterns of expenditure are manifestations of differences in statutory powers and responsibilities, governmental priorities, and resources. Analyzing and accounting for levels and patterns of expenditure on justice by various governments in Canada is contingent upon all the figures being comparable among jurisdictions. Until we're confident that we've achieved an acceptable level of comparability and reliability of these figures, to use them substantively and conclusively would be a misuse of them.

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1. Rudolf Klein, "The Politics of Public Expenditure: American Theory and British Practice", British Journal of Political Science, 6,4, Oct. 1976.



PART II



TABLE A. Total Expenditure by Justice Component and Level of Government — Canada — 1971 — \$.000's

	Law Enforcement	Courts	Penal/Corrective	Regulatory	Total
Canada .....	638,292(1)	160,311	204,044	321,941(2)	1,324,588(1)(2)
Federal .....	207,340	27,843	73,111	134,361(2)	442,655(2)
Provincial/Territorial .....	161,414	122,200	129,676	159,123	572,413
Newfoundland .....	4,480	1,381	1,869	1,239	8,969
Prince Edward Island .....	557	312	227	595	1,691
Nova Scotia .....	3,035	2,681	2,232	4,762	12,710
New Brunswick .....	2,561	2,445	1,867	4,569	11,442
Quebec .....	58,415	32,268	17,877	36,206	144,766
Ontario .....	64,565	53,498	67,166	70,756	255,985
Manitoba .....	3,872	4,779	5,763	7,419	21,833
Saskatchewan .....	6,507	3,513	3,401	5,227	18,648
Alberta .....	7,079	8,946	10,653	16,525	43,203
British Columbia .....	8,382	11,486	16,789	11,466	48,123
Yukon .....	194	435	708	51	1,388
Northwest Territories .....	1,767	456	1,124	308	3,655
Local(3) .....	322,837	10,268	1,257	28,457	362,819
Newfoundland .....	140	—	—	—	140
Prince Edward Island .....	538	—	—	—	538
Nova Scotia .....	6,231	—	—	520	6,751
New Brunswick .....	4,929	—	—	275	5,204
Quebec .....	86,888	4,689	—	8,561	100,138
Ontario .....	143,976	—	—	12,354	156,330
Manitoba .....	12,709	—	—	892	13,601
Saskatchewan .....	9,269	137	—	905	10,311
Alberta .....	27,753	—	—	1,370	29,123
British Columbia .....	30,404	5,442	—	3,580	40,683

- (1) Canada Law Enforcement total has been adjusted for RCMP contracts with 8 provinces and several municipalities. As a result, the Canada total for Law Enforcement and the total for Justice Administration do not equal the constituent parts as set out on the table.
- (2) The federal regulatory figure is an estimate based on available and identifiable items in the federal public accounts. However, the data accumulated to arrive at this estimate were available only by aggregate of program. No object breakdown can be given at this time. It is stressed that the estimate is tentative and subject to change as detail becomes available.
- (3) The Yukon and the Northwest Territories have no local expenditure on the administration of justice.



TABLE B. Percentage Distribution - Components by Level of Government to Total of Justice Administration - 1971

	Law Enforcement	Courts	Penal/Corrective	Regulatory	Total
Canada .....	48.2	12.1	15.4	24.3(1)	100.0
Federal .....	46.9	6.3	16.5	30.3(1)	100.0
Provincial/Territorial .....	28.2	21.3	22.7	27.8	100.0
Newfoundland .....	50.0	15.4	20.8	13.8	100.0
Prince Edward Island .....	32.9	18.5	13.4	35.2	100.0
Nova Scotia .....	23.9	21.1	17.6	37.4	100.0
New Brunswick .....	22.4	21.4	16.3	39.9	100.0
Quebec .....	40.3	22.3	12.3	25.1	100.0
Ontario .....	25.2	20.9	26.2	27.7	100.0
Manitoba .....	17.7	21.9	26.4	34.0	100.0
Saskatchewan .....	35.0	18.8	18.2	28.0	100.0
Alberta .....	16.3	20.7	24.7	38.3	100.0
British Columbia .....	17.4	23.9	34.9	23.8	100.0
Yukon .....	14.1	31.3	51.0	3.6	100.0
Northwest Territory .....	48.3	12.5	30.8	8.4	100.0
Local(2) .....	89.0	2.8	0.3	7.9	100.0
Newfoundland .....	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
Prince Edward Island .....	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
Nova Scotia .....	92.3	—	—	7.7	100.0
New Brunswick .....	94.7	—	—	5.3	100.0
Quebec .....	86.8	4.7	—	8.5	100.0
Ontario .....	92.1	—	—	7.9	100.0
Manitoba .....	93.4	—	—	6.6	100.0
Saskatchewan .....	89.9	1.3	—	8.8	100.0
Alberta .....	95.3	—	—	4.7	100.0
British Columbia .....	74.7	13.4	3.1	8.8	100.0

(1) The federal regulatory figure is an estimate based on available and identifiable items in the federal public accounts. However, the data accumulated to arrive at this estimate were available only by aggregate of program. No object breakdown can be given at this time. It is stressed that the estimate is tentative and subject to change as detail becomes available.

(2) The Yukon and the Northwest Territories have no local expenditure on the administration of justice.



TABLE C. Law Enforcement Component — Total Expenditure by Level of Government — Canada — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services *	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Canada .....	266,070	18,501	16,443	9,419(1)	623	327,236	638,292(1)
Federal .....	163,051	8,954	9,662	4,633	27	21,013	207,340
Provincial/Territorial .....	103,019	9,547	6,781	40,030	596	1,441	161,414
Newfoundland .....	1,519	188	3	2,760	—	10	4,480
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	550	—	7	557
Nova Scotia .....	—	—	—	2,965	—	70	3,035
New Brunswick .....	—	—	—	2,561	—	—	2,561
Quebec .....	47,605	2,659	4,743	2,476	23	909	58,415
Ontario .....	53,841	6,700	1,876	2,131	7	10	64,565
Manitoba .....	47	—	9	3,759	—	57	3,872
Saskatchewan .....	7	—	—	5,934	566	—	6,507
Alberta .....	—	—	150	6,829	—	100	7,079
British Columbia .....	—	—	—	8,104	—	278	8,382
Yukon .....	—	—	—	194	—	—	194
Northwest Territories .....	—	—	—	1,767	—	—	1,767
Local(2) .....	—	—	—	18,055	—	304,782	322,837
Newfoundland .....	—	—	—	140	—	—	140
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	23	—	515	538
Nova Scotia .....	—	—	—	167	—	6,064	6,231
New Brunswick .....	—	—	—	328	—	4,601	4,929
Quebec .....	—	—	—	—	—	86,888	86,888
Ontario .....	—	—	—	—	—	143,976	143,976(3)
Manitoba .....	—	—	—	—	—	11,085	12,709
Saskatchewan .....	—	—	—	—	—	7,559	9,269
Alberta .....	—	—	—	—	—	25,334	27,753
British Columbia .....	—	—	—	—	—	18,760	30,404

(1) Canada total is arrived at by elimination of R.C.M.P. contract prices. The total figure, therefore, will not equal the sum of the constituent parts on this table.

(2) Detail of local expenditure is not available at this time.

(3) Includes functionalized debt charges, capital provided from revenue and reserve fund contributions.

\* Provincial/Territorial includes R.C.M.P. contract prices totalling \$35,244,000. Local represents R.C.M.P. Contract price only.



TABLE D. Law Enforcement Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government(1) - 1971

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Federal/Provincial /							
Territorial(1) .....	79.2	5.6	5.0	3.0	0.2	7.0	100.0
Federal(2) .....	77.1	2.8	3.9	3.2	-	13.0	100.0
Provincial/Territorial(2) .....	80.6	7.5	5.7	2.8	0.3	3.7	100.0
Newfoundland .....	81.1	7.6	5.5	0.5	-	5.3	100.0
Prince Edward Island .....	77.2	7.0	6.6	2.6	-	6.6	100.0
Nova Scotia .....	79.0	7.0	4.5	1.3	-	8.2	100.0
New Brunswick .....	79.0	7.7	5.5	1.0	-	6.8	100.0
Quebec .....	81.5	4.6	8.1	4.2	-	1.6	100.0
Ontario .....	83.4	10.4	2.9	3.3	-	-	100.0
Manitoba .....	78.6	7.4	6.6	0.8	-	6.6	100.0
Saskatchewan .....	73.7	7.7	5.5	0.9	5.0	7.2	100.0
Alberta .....	77.7	6.3	6.3	2.1	-	7.6	100.0
British Columbia .....	76.8	6.4	7.6	0.9	-	8.3	100.0
Yukon/Northwest Territories(3) .....	69.1	13.7	9.3	1.0	-	6.9	100.0

(1) Since local government expenditure is not distributed by object, it is excluded from this table.

(2) The percentage distribution is based on the substitution of contract operations where applicable.

(3) The Yukon and Northwest Territory are combined in the source documents.



TABLE E. Courts Component — Total Expenditure by Level of Government — Canada — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Canada .....	99,670	4,887	5,199	18,371	15,681	16,503	160,311
Federal .....	24,794	520	1,188	445	30	866	27,843
Provincial/Territorial .....	74,876	4,367	4,011	17,926	15,651	5,369	122,200
Newfoundland .....	974	144	85	32	25	121	1,381
Prince Edward Island .....	214	14	8	66	—	10	312
Nova Scotia .....	2,005	101	149	89	126	211	2,681
New Brunswick .....	1,610	56	165	365	200	49	2,445
Quebec .....	24,777	659	794	3,829	1,893	316	32,268
Ontario .....	31,255	2,413	1,847	6,992	10,950	41	53,498
Manitoba .....	3,140	216	231	602	412	178	4,779
Saskatchewan .....	1,752	108	143	1,088	7	415	3,513
Alberta .....	5,089	416	484	1,082	1,180	695	8,946
British Columbia .....	4,060	240	105	3,781	858	2,442	11,486
Yukon(1) .....	—	—	—	—	—	435	435
Northwest Territories(1) .....	—	—	—	—	—	456	456
Local(2) .....	—	—	—	—	—	10,268	10,268
Newfoundland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec .....	—	—	—	—	—	4,689	4,689
Ontario .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan .....	—	—	—	—	—	137	137
Alberta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia .....	—	—	—	—	—	5,442	5,442

(1) Detail of Territorial expenditure not available at this time.

(2) Detail of Local expenditure not available at this time.



TABLE F. Courts Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government - 1971

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Federal and Provincial(1) . . . . .	62.5	3.1	3.3	11.5	9.8	9.8	100.0
Federal . . . . .	89.0	1.9	4.3	1.6	0.1	3.1	100.0
Provincial . . . . .	61.3	3.6	3.2	14.7	12.8	4.4	100.0
Newfoundland . . . . .	70.5	10.4	6.2	2.3	1.8	8.8	100.0
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	68.6	4.5	2.6	21.1	-	3.2	100.0
Nova Scotia . . . . .	74.8	3.8	5.5	3.3	4.7	7.9	100.0
New Brunswick . . . . .	65.8	2.3	6.8	14.9	8.2	2.0	100.0
Quebec . . . . .	76.8	2.0	2.5	11.9	5.9	0.9	100.0
Ontario . . . . .	58.4	4.5	3.5	13.1	20.5	--	100.0
Manitoba . . . . .	65.7	4.5	4.9	12.6	8.6	3.7	100.0
Saskatchewan . . . . .	49.9	3.1	4.1	30.9	0.2	11.8	100.0
Alberta . . . . .	56.9	4.6	5.4	12.1	13.2	7.8	100.0
British Columbia . . . . .	35.3	2.1	0.9	33.0	7.5	21.2	100.0

(1) Percentage distribution excludes territorial and local governments as expenditure by object is not available.



TABLE G. Penal-Corrective Component — Total Expenditure by Level of Government — Canada — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Canada .....	147,206	27,790	4,433	10,154	4,196	10,265	204,044
Federal .....	54,332	9,717	1,588	3,955	368	3,151	73,111
Provincial/Territorial .....	92,874	18,073	2,845	6,199	3,828	5,857	129,676
Newfoundland .....	1,280	488	12	1	25	63	1,869
Prince Edward Island .....	120	71	1	9	—	26	227
Nova Scotia .....	1,423	400	63	31	—	315	2,232
New Brunswick .....	1,313	345	78	10	—	121	1,867
Quebec .....	15,810	1,635	110	276	4	42	17,877
Ontario .....	45,785	10,753	1,605	4,832	3,788	403	67,166
Manitoba .....	4,217	638	136	89	—	683	5,763
Saskatchewan .....	2,393	664	102	143	3	96	3,401
Alberta .....	6,770	1,489	286	270	—	1,838	10,653
British Columbia .....	13,763	1,590	452	538	8	438	16,789
Yukon .....	—	—	—	—	—	708	708
Northwest Territories .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,124
Local(1) .....	—	—	—	—	—	1,257	1,257
Newfoundland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Detail of Local expenditure not available at this time.

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TABLE H. Penal-Corrective Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government - 1971

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Federal and Provincial(1) . . . . .	72.8	13.7	2.2	5.0	2.1	4.2	100.0
Federal . . . . .	74.3	13.3	2.2	5.4	0.5	4.3	100.0
Provincial . . . . .	71.6	13.9	2.2	4.8	3.0	4.5	100.0
Newfoundland . . . . .	68.5	26.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	3.3	100.0
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	52.9	31.3	0.4	4.0	—	11.4	100.0
Nova Scotia . . . . .	63.8	17.9	2.8	1.4	—	14.1	100.0
New Brunswick . . . . .	70.3	18.5	4.2	0.5	—	6.5	100.0
Quebec . . . . .	88.4	9.2	0.6	1.6	—	0.2	100.0
Ontario . . . . .	68.2	16.0	2.4	7.2	5.6	0.6	100.0
Manitoba . . . . .	73.2	11.1	2.4	1.5	—	11.8	100.0
Saskatchewan . . . . .	70.4	19.5	3.0	4.2	0.1	2.8	100.0
Alberta . . . . .	63.6	14.0	2.7	2.5	—	17.2	100.0
British Columbia . . . . .	82.0	9.5	2.7	3.2	—	2.6	100.0

(1) Percentage distribution excludes territorial and local governments as expenditure by object is not available.

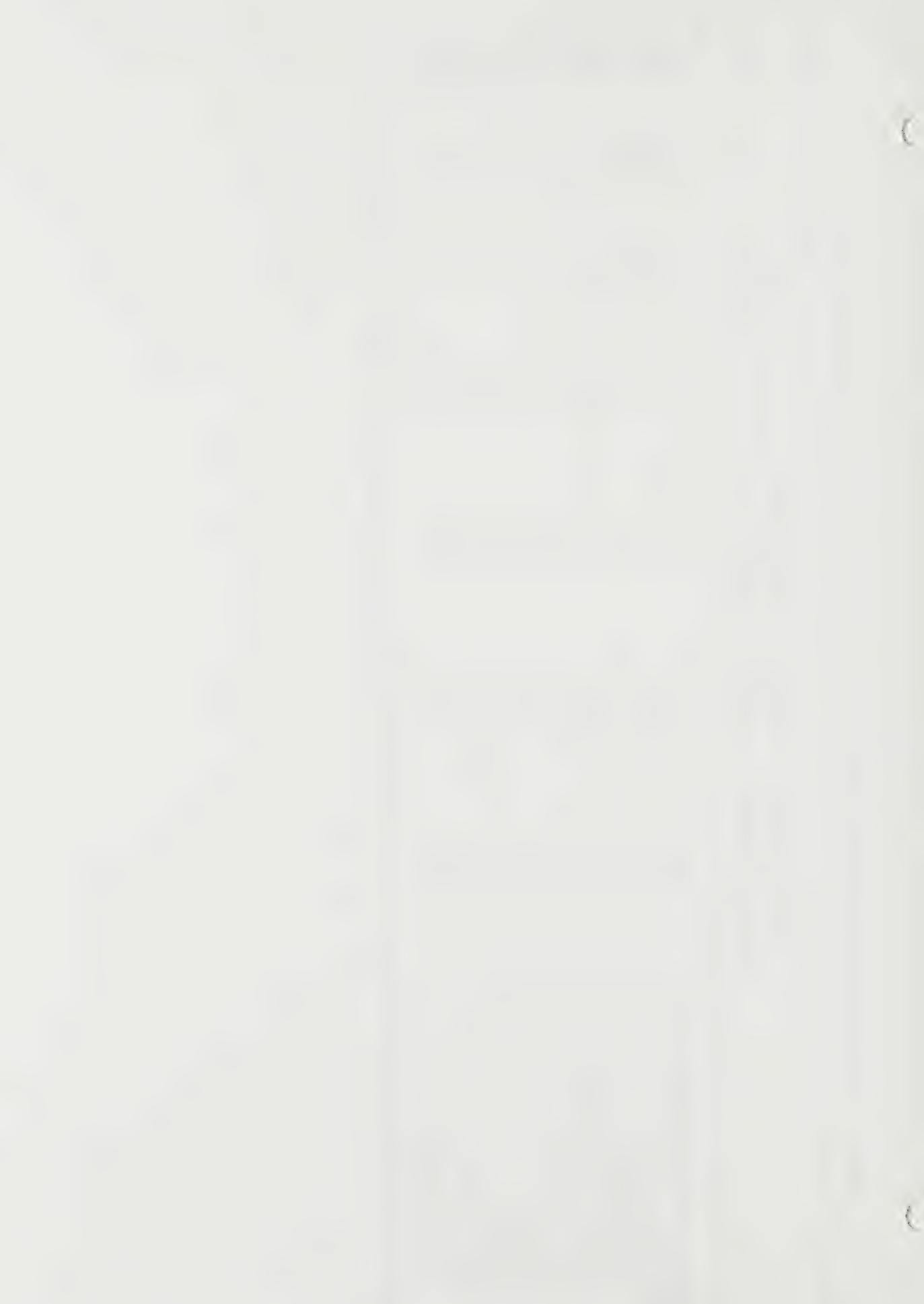


TABLE I. Regulatory Component - Total Expenditure by Provincial/Territorial and Local Government(1) - 1971 - \$,000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Provincial/Territorial(1) . . . . .	95,525	9,697	8,893	16,410	12,247	16,351	159,123
Newfoundland . . . . .	929	173	78	-	-	59	1,239
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	410	81	33	63	-	8	595
Nova Scotia . . . . .	3,082	501	664	82	22	411	4,762
New Brunswick . . . . .	2,733	334	374	65	25	1,038	4,569
Quebec . . . . .	20,981	1,708	2,146	3,754	441	7,176	36,206
Ontario . . . . .	38,660	3,244	2,932	7,953	11,628	6,339	70,756
Manitoba . . . . .	5,273	1,112	470	427	38	99	7,419
Saskatchewan . . . . .	3,560	581	469	366	84	167	5,227
Alberta . . . . .	10,754	1,095	1,196	3,089	6	385	16,525
British Columbia . . . . .	9,143	868	531	611	3	310	11,466
Yukon . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
Northwest Territories . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	308	308
Local(2) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	28,457	28,457
Newfoundland . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	520	520
New Brunswick . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	275	275
Quebec . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	8,561	8,561
Ontario . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	12,354	12,354
Manitoba . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	892	892
Saskatchewan . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	905	905
Alberta . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1,370	1,370
British Columbia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3,580	3,580

(1) Data on federal government expenditure on regulatory agencies etc. are too fragmentary to be included at this time.  
 (2) Detail of local government expenditure is not available at this time.



TABLE J. Regulatory Component - Percentage Distribution by Object and Government - 1971

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Provincial(1)(2) .....	60.2	6.1	5.6	10.3	7.7	10.1	100.0
Newfoundland .....	75.0	14.0	6.3	—	—	4.7	100.0
Prince Edward Island .....	68.9	13.6	5.6	10.6	—	1.3	100.0
Nova Scotia .....	64.7	10.5	14.0	1.7	0.5	8.6	100.0
New Brunswick .....	59.8	7.3	8.3	1.4	0.5	22.7	100.0
Quebec .....	57.9	4.7	5.9	10.4	1.2	19.9	100.0
Ontario .....	54.6	4.6	4.1	11.2	16.4	9.1	100.0
Manitoba .....	71.1	15.0	6.3	5.8	0.5	1.3	100.0
Saskatchewan .....	68.1	11.1	9.0	7.0	1.6	3.2	100.0
Alberta .....	65.1	6.7	7.2	18.7	—	2.3	100.0
British Columbia .....	79.8	7.6	4.6	5.3	—	2.7	100.0

(1) Percentage distribution excludes federal government expenditure as data are too fragmentary to be included at this time.

(2) Percentage distribution excludes territorial and local governments as expenditure by object is not available.



TABLE 1. Law Enforcement — Federal Government Expenditure(1) — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other(2)	Total
R.C.M.P. Program Totals .....	755,072	8,954	9,662	4,633	8,006	21,013	207,340
Enforcement Federal Sta- tutes .....	37,779	1,209	2,662	1,355	—	4,840	47,845
National Police Services ..	7,939	526	449	306	—	1,680	10,900
Contractual Services .....	67,043	5,558	4,757	664	—	4,873	82,895
Support Services .....	8,203	885	439	220	—	572	10,319
Administration .....	34,108	776	1,355	2,088	8,006	9,048	55,381

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) See Table 7 for detail.



TABLE 2. Courts - Federal Government Expenditure - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	24,794	520	7,188	445	30	866	27,843
Judges' Salaries and Al- lowances .....	16,013	—	—	—	—	—	16,013
Legal Services, Supreme and Federal Courts(1) .....	8,781	520	1,188	445	30	866	11,830

(1) Activity detail is not available at this time.



TABLE 3. Penal-Corrective — Federal Government Expenditure — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other(1)	Total
Total Expenditure .....	54,332	9,717	1,588	3,955	368	3,151	73,111
Departmental Administration	1,203	21	128	364	12	43	1,771
Care of Inmates .....	32,864	8,542	113	1,636	—	1,213	44,368
Rehabilitation of Inmates	11,130	908	200	734	335	1,710	15,017
Parole and Community Services .....	4,072	69	460	942	—	89	5,632
Program Administration . . .	5,063	177	687	279	21	96	6,323

(1) See Table 8 for detail.



TABLE 4. Law Enforcement — Federal Government Expenditure — R.C.M.P. —  
Divisional Administration by Province — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	12,161	779	1,355	2,088	—	1,071	17,454
Newfoundland .....	320	47	46	75	—	30	518
Prince Edward Island .....	115	15	13	19	—	12	174
Nova Scotia .....	452	51	83	156	—	16	758
New Brunswick .....	439	36	61	98	—	17	651
Quebec .....	754	73	78	83	—	223	1,211
Ontario (Including H.Q.) ..	6,853	308	464	581	—	269	8,475
Manitoba .....	525	45	93	124	—	21	808
Saskatchewan .....	533	32	113	178	—	116	972
Alberta .....	840	57	168	272	—	35	1,372
British Columbia .....	1,142	45	213	472	—	183	2,055
Yukon — North West Territories .....	188	70	23	30	—	149	460



TABLE 5. Law Enforcement — Federal Government Expenditure — R.C.M.P. —  
Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders by Province — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Totals .....	37,779	1,208	2,662	1,356	—	4,868	47,873
Newfoundland .....	91	2	13	1	—	3	110
Prince Edward Island .....	37	1	6	—	—	1	45
Nova Scotia .....	590	22	42	3	—	21	678
New Brunswick .....	239	20	40	2	—	8	309
Quebec .....	8,239	301	457	275	—	559	9,831
Ontario (Including H.Q.) ..	21,401	640	1,472	984	—	3,595	28,092
Manitoba .....	1,292	51	127	14	—	98	1,582
Saskatchewan .....	705	27	67	6	—	33	838
Alberta .....	1,441	42	135	12	—	82	1,712
British Columbia .....	3,744	102	303	59	—	468	4,676
Yukon .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.T. .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE 6. Law Enforcement — Federal Government Expenditure — R.C.M.P. —  
Contractual Services (Provincial-Municipal) by Province — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	67,043	5,560	4,756	664	—	4,871	82,894
Provincial Contracts .....	50,437	4,785	4,749	608	—	4,430	64,409
Newfoundland .....	3,906	321	365	36	—	344	4,972
Prince Edward Island .....	812	74	69	28	—	62	1,045
Nova Scotia .....	4,570	405	261	77	—	402	5,715
New Brunswick .....	3,642	354	252	47	—	315	4,610
Manitoba .....	5,058	481	420	52	—	375	6,386
Saskatchewan .....	8,333	865	626	99	—	814	10,737
Alberta .....	9,452	767	615	97	—	822	11,753
British Columbia .....	12,061	1,002	1,191	135	—	1,034	15,423
Yukon — N.W.T. .....	2,603	516	350	37	—	262	3,768
Municipal Contracts .....	76,606	775	607	56	—	447	78,485
Newfoundland .....	487	23	48	1	—	13	572
Prince Edward Island .....	21	1	—	—	—	—	22
Nova Scotia .....	156	6	2	1	—	2	167
New Brunswick .....	290	14	16	1	—	7	328
Manitoba .....	1,466	61	70	3	—	24	1,624
Saskatchewan .....	1,603	48	29	5	—	25	1,710
Alberta .....	2,209	97	50	4	—	59	2,419
British Columbia .....	10,374	525	392	41	—	311	11,643



TABLE 7. Law Enforcement — Federal Government Expenditure —  
Analysis of "Other" R.C.M.P. Expenditure — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Information	Rentals	Repairs and Maintenance	Debt charge	Unspecified	Total
Program totals .....	76	4,514	3,939	3,312	9,199	21,040
Enforcement of Federal Statutes .....	—	588	411	—	3,868	4,867
National Police Services	28	1,499	152	—	1	1,680
Contractual Services .....	2	1,663	2,693	—	516	4,874
Support Services .....	—	95	476	—	1	572
Administration .....	46	669	207	3,312	4,813	9,047

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TABLE 8. Penal Corrective — Federal Government Expenditure —  
Analysis of "Other" Expenditure — 1971 — \$.000's

	Information	Rentals	Maintenance	Repair and Maintenance	Unspecified	Total
Program totals .....	39	176	1,338	1,597		3,150
Departmental Administration .....	21	10	1	1		42
Care of Inmates .....	—	48	1,156	9		1,213
Rehabilitation of Inmates .....	—	49	169	1,492		1,710
Parole and Community Services .....	6	39	8	36		89
Program Administration .....	12	30	4	50		96

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TABLE 9. Law Enforcement(1) — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Newfoundland — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communication	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	7,579	788	3	2,900	—	70	4,620
Provincial .....	7,579	788	3	2,760	—	70	4,480
Police Forces							
Newfoundland Constabu- lary .....	1,519	188	3	3	—	10	1,723
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	—	—	—	2,757	—	—	2,757
Local(2) .....	—	—	—	140	—	—	140

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Local policing by Newfoundland Constabulary and R.C.M.P. paid for by province except for Labrador City. See Appendix "B".



TABLE 10. Courts — Provincial Government Expenditure — Newfoundland — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	974	744	85	32	25	727	7,387
Ministers' Office .....	16	—	4	—	—	—	20
General Office .....	286	37	13	—	—	30	366
Supreme Court .....	161	10	—	—	—	6	177
District Court .....	24	5	—	—	—	—	29
Magistrates' Courts .....	487	41	42	—	—	26	596
Witnesses' Fees & Expenses .....	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Jurors Registration & Fees .....	—	—	—	8	—	2	10
Court Houses .....	—	51	—	—	—	41	92
Magisterial & Public In- quiries .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Investigations .....	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Aircraft Operations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Conveyance of Prisoners .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Conventions .....	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Legal Aid .....	—	—	—	—	25	—	25



TABLE 11. Penal - Corrective - Provincial Government Expenditure - Newfoundland - 1971 - \$,000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	\$,280	488	72	7	25	63	\$,869
Adult Institutions .....	802	373	5	7	-	39	\$,760
Juvenile Institutions .....	478	775	7	-	-	24	684
Boys Home .....	385	140	4	-	-	21	550
Girls Home .....	93	35	3	-	-	3	134
After Care .....	-	-	-	-	25	-	25

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TABLE 12. Regulatory - Provincial Government Expenditure - Newfoundland - 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	929	773	78	-	-	59	7,239
Labour Programs .....	343	27	36	-	-	47	447
Minister's Office .....	15	1	3	-	-	-	19
General Office .....	165	16	11	-	-	4	196
Boiler Inspection .....	99	3	15	-	-	1	118
Labour Relations Board .....	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Conciliation Board .....	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Industrial Inquiry Comm.	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Minimum Wage .....	47	1	5	-	-	-	53
Elevator Inspection .....	13	--	2	-	-	-	15
Industrial Standards .....	4	--	--	-	-	-	4
Aircraft Operations .....	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Transportation Programs ...	347	90	72	-	-	73	462
Motor Vehicle Registration .....	347	90	12	-	-	1	450
Driver Education .....	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Miscellaneous Programs .....	239	62	30	-	-	5	336
Consumers Affairs .....	23	-	1	-	-	-	24
Fire Commissioner .....	30	2	1	-	-	-	33
Deeds and Companies .....	76	5	-	-	-	-	81
Inspection of Mines .....	73	2	18	-	-	5	98
Inspection of Logging Camps .....	37	53	10	-	-	-	100

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TABLE 13. Law Enforcement(1) - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Prince Edward Island - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	-	573	-	522	1,095
Provincial .....	-	-	-	-	550	-	7	557
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	-	543	-	-	543
Laboratory Services and Other .....	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	14
Local .....	-	-	-	-	23	-	57.5	538
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
Own Force Operation .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	515(2)	515

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Detail of own force operations not available at this time.

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TABLE 14. Courts — Provincial Government Expenditure — Prince Edward Island — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	274	74	8	66	—	20	372
Attorney General's Office	78	5	2	—	—	7	86
Supreme Court .....	84	8	3	39	—	8	142
Operations .....	84	8	3	22	—	—	117
Jurors and Witnesses Fees	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Conveyance of Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court House Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
County Courts .....	7	—	—	72	—	7	74
Operations .....	1	—	—	10	—	—	11
Bailiffs' and Witnesses Fees .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Court House Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Magistrates' Courts .....	57	7	3	—	—	—	57
Operations .....	51	1	2	—	—	—	54
J.P.'s and Witness Fees	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Conveyance of Prisoners .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Coroners' Inquests .....	—	—	—	73	—	—	73



TABLE 15. Penal - Corrective - Provincial Government Expenditure - Prince Edward Island - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	720	71	7	9	-	26	227
Coverdale Home for Women ..	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
County Jails							
Operations .....	120	71	1	4	-	-	196
Maintenance .....	-	-	-	-	-	26	26

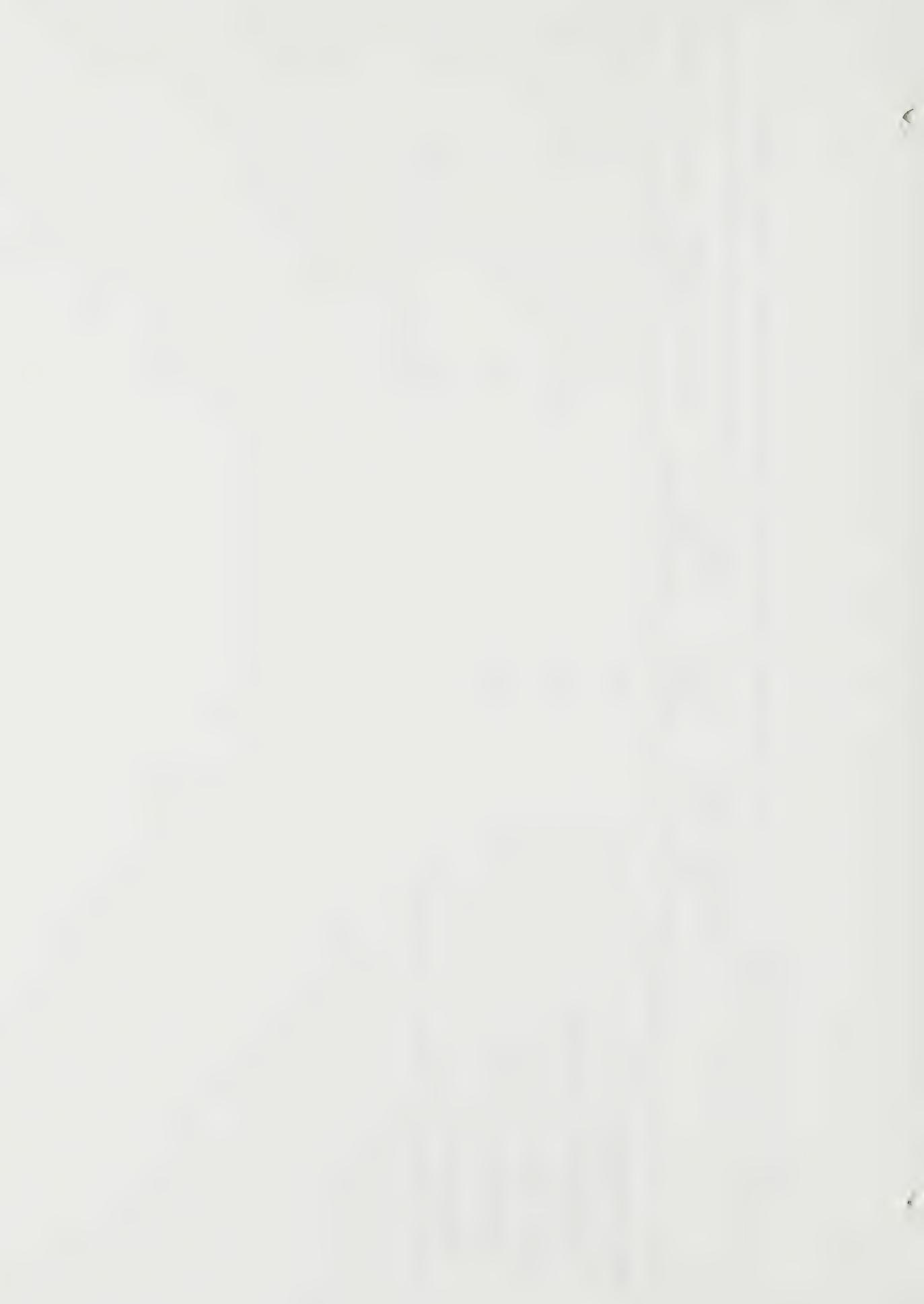


TABLE 16. Regulatory - Provincial Government Expenditure - Prince Edward Island - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	470	87	33	63	-	8	595
Labour Programs .....	86	72	73	22	-	-	133
Administration .....	44	8	7	18	-	-	77
Boiler Inspection .....	17	2	3	--	-	-	22
Labour Relations Advisor	25	2	3	4	-	-	34
Transportation Program							
Motor Vehicle Branch .....	154	40	5	27	-	5	295
Miscellaneous Programs .....	270	29	75	20	-	3	237
Fire Marshall .....	17	9	--	6	-	-	32
Business and Financial Inst.'s .....	27	4	2	-	-	-	33
Land Titles and Registra- tion .....	42	6	3	10	-	-	61
Registry Offices .....	36	4	--	-	-	-	40
Electrical Inspection ... Racing and Sports Comm.	48	6	10	4	-	-	68
	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

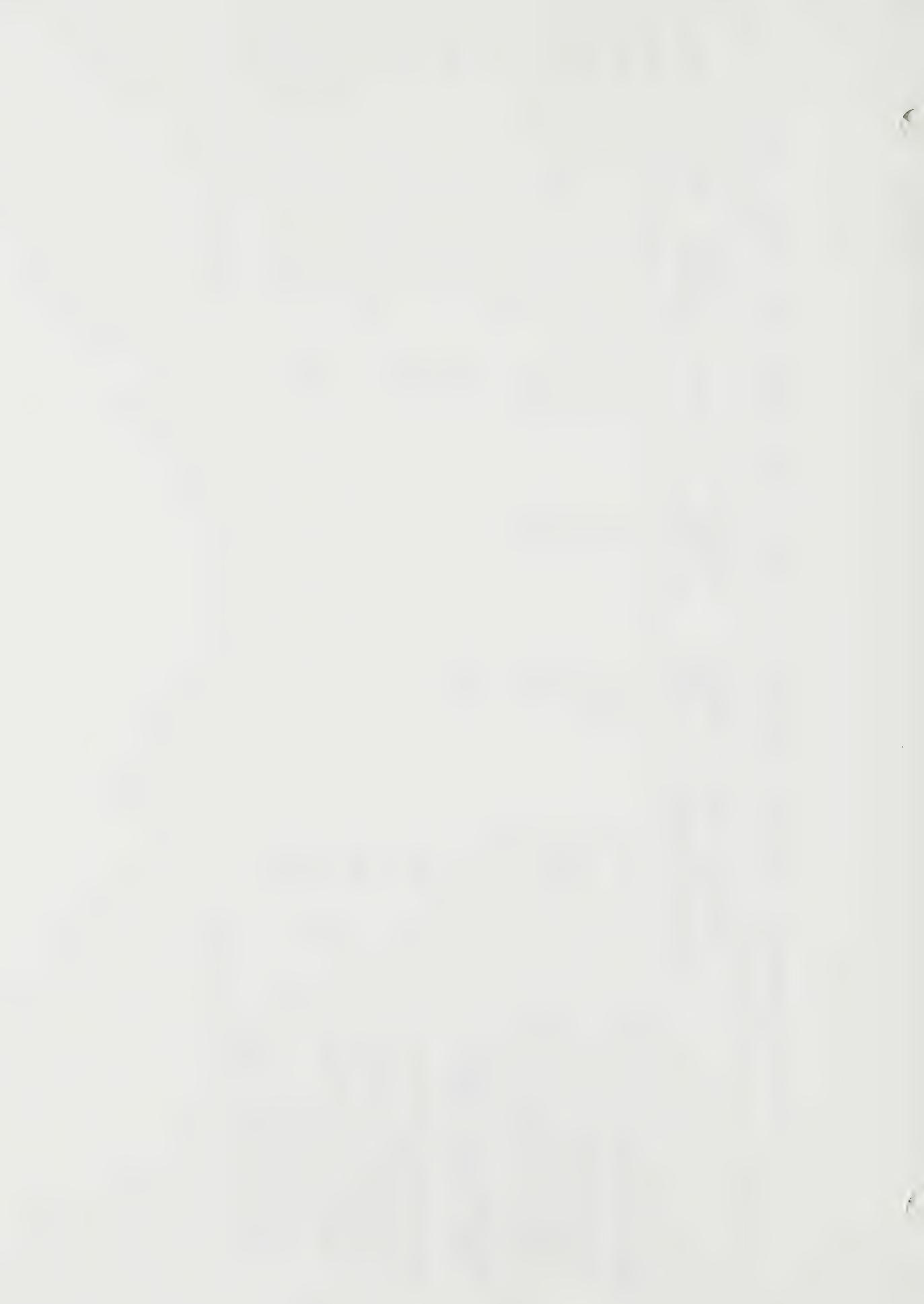


TABLE 17. Law Enforcement(1) - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Nova Scotia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	3,732	-	6,734	9,266
Provincial .....	-	-	-	2,965	-	70	3,035
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	2,965	-	-	2,965
Administrative Expense ..	-	-	-	-	-	70	70
Police Grants .....	-	-	-	-	..(2)	-	-
Local .....	-	-	-	767	-	6,064	6,237
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	167	-	-	167
Own Force Operations .....	..	..	..	..	..	6,064(3)	6,064

(1) Data for other Law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Transfer payments to local government are by formula. The detail is available from provincial sources.

(3) Detail of own force operations not available at this time.

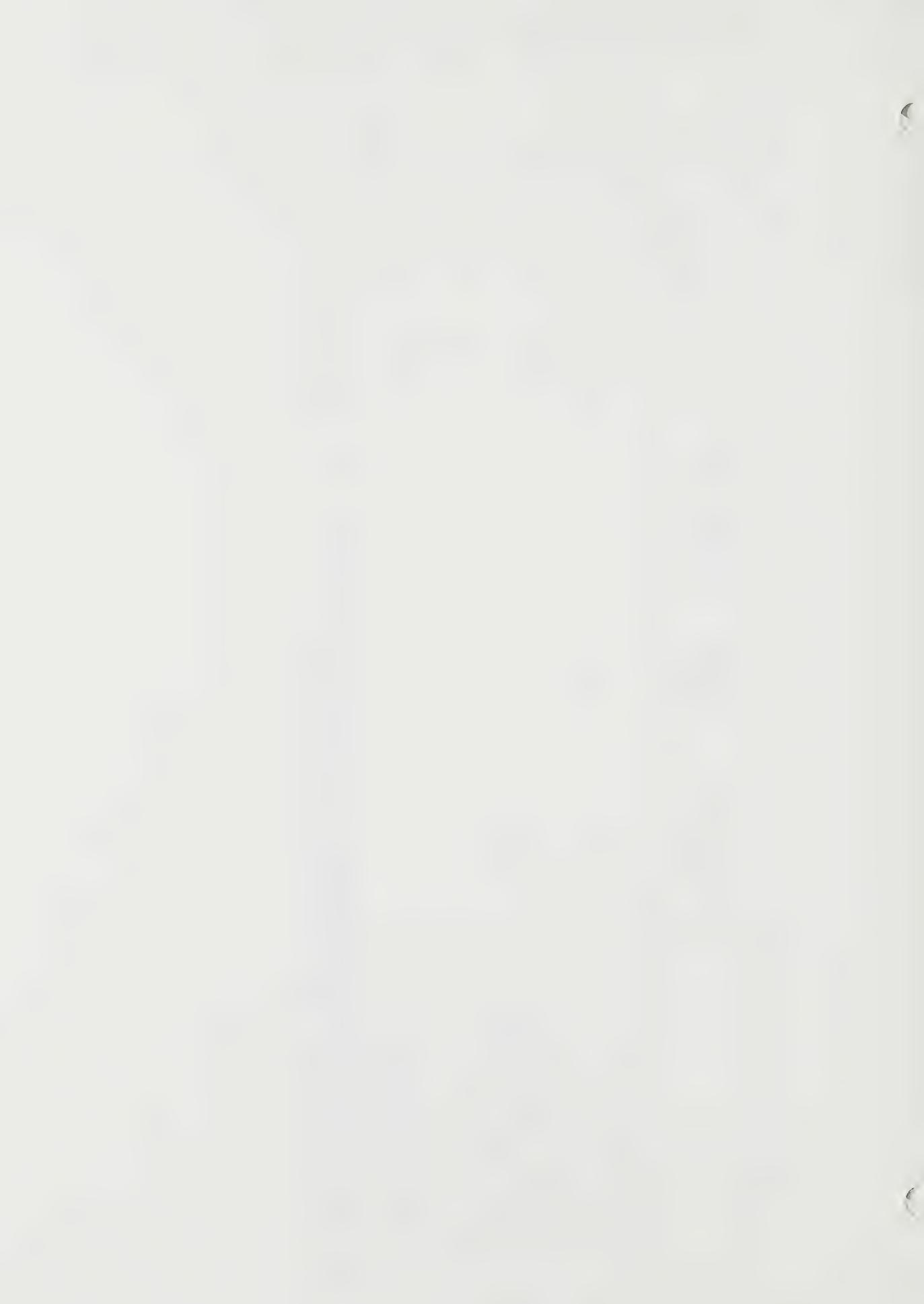


TABLE 18. Courts - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Nova Scotia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	2,005	707	749	89	726	277	2,687
Provincial .....	2,005	707	749	89	726	277	2,687
Administration (including							
Supreme Court) .....	332	24	29	-	-	55	440
Provincial Magistrates ..	565	20	44	-	-	12	641
Judge's General Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Criminal Prosecutions and							
Civil Actions .....	201	1	7	69	-	4	282
Fatalities Inquiries Act							
Administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
Court Reporting .....	66	12	6	20	-	2	106
Public Offices .....	841	44	63	-	-	15	963
Legal Aid .....	-	-	-	126	-	-	126
Local(1) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) At this time local government expenditure on courts and penal-corrective institutions are combined in the source document. (See also Appendix "C") Provincial payments to local government for both courts and penal-corrective institutions are not determined as yet.



TABLE 19. Penal-Corrective - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Nova Scotia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	7,423	400	63	37	-	375	2,232
Provincial .....	7,423	400	63	37	-	375	2,232
Juvenile(1) .....	7,423	400	63	37	-	5	1,922
Nova Scotia School for Boys .....	569	180	30	10	-	3	792
Nova Scotia School for Girls .....	137	51	6	6	-	1	201
Nova Scotia Youth Training Centre .....	717	169	27	15	-	1	929
Adult(1) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penal Reform and Proba- tion .....	-	-	-	-	-	370	370
Local(2) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) The cost of maintaining juvenile delinquents and female prisoners in reformatories is shared by the province and the municipalities, with the province paying 82.5%. Provincial and Local government costs in dollars, for juvenile and adult prisoners have not yet been identified.

(2) At this time, local government expenditure on courts and penal-corrective institutions are combined in the source document.



TABLE 20. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Nova Scotia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	3,082	507	664	82	22	937	5,232
Provincial .....	3,082	507	664	82	22	411	4,762
Labour Programs .....	578	33	734	54	22	74	835
Administration .....	142	19	19	9	22	8	219
Industrial Relations ..	121	4	34	20	-	2	181
Labour Relations Board	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
Conciliation Boards .....	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Industrial Safety .....	212	6	57	-	-	7	282
Labour Standards .....	103	4	24	4	-	10	145
Transportation Programs	7,697	428	409	-	-	147	2,675
Motor Vehicle Registration .....	555	325	181	-	-	70	1,131
Highway Safety .....	1,010	89	198	-	-	72	1,369
Motor Vehicle Inspection .....	126	14	30	-	-	5	175
Finance and Commerce Programs .....	769	9	77	-	-	9	204
Companies Branch .....	60	3	3	-	-	3	69
Credit Unions Inspection .....	53	1	7	-	-	1	62
Superintendent of Insurance .....	6	1	2	-	-	1	10
Consumer Service Bureau	50	4	5	-	-	4	63
Miscellaneous Programs ..	644	37	704	28	-	787	923
Fire Marshall .....	111	6	19	1	-	6	143
Inspection of Mines .....	147	-	36	-	-	-	183
Orderly Payment of Debts .....	47	7	4	-	-	-	58
Registrar - Teachers' Licences .....	82	-	-	-	-	9	91
Board of Censors .....	61	7	-	-	-	1	74
Salvage Yards Licensing	57	1	21	-	-	-	79



TABLE 20. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Nova Scotia - 1971 - \$.000's - Concluded

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Gasoline Licensing .....	22	1	8	-	-	-	-	31
Human Rights Commission	111	7	9	-	-	-	52	179
Harness Racing Commission .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Royal Commission on								
Auto Insurance .....	6	2	2	27	-	7	44	
Residential Tenancies								
Act .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
Public Utilities Commission .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
Local Protective Inspections(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	520

(1) Detail of local government expenditure not available at this time.



TABLE 21. Law Enforcement(1) - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - New Brunswick - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	2,889	-	4,601	7,490
Provincial .....	-	-	-	2,567	-	-	2,567
R.C.M.P. .....	-	-	-	2,561	-	-	2,561
Local .....	-	-	-	328	-	4,601	4,929
R.C.M.P. ....	-	-	-	328	-	-	328
Own Force Operations .....	-	-	-	-	-	4,601(2)	4,601

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Detail of own force operations not available at this time.



TABLE 22. Courts — Provincial Government Expenditure — New Brunswick — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	1,670	56	165	365	200	49	2,445
Administration .....	169	5	23	3	—	17	217
County and Supreme Courts	174	8	16	54	—	5	257
Provincial and Family Courts .....	640	23	34	—	—	7	704
Public Prosecutions .....	259	6	21	107	—	3	396
Sheriffs and Coroners .....	277	10	64	32	—	17	400
Legal Services .....	91	4	7	169	—	—	271
Legal Aid .....	—	—	—	—	200	—	200



TABLE 23. Penal-Corrective - Provincial Government Expenditure - New Brunswick - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	7,372	345	78	70	-	727	7,866
Corrections .....	1,312	345	78	10	-	121	1,866



TABLE 24. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - New Brunswick - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	2,733	334	374	65	25	7,373	4,844
Provincial .....	2,733	334	364	65	25	7,038	4,569
Labour Programs .....	7,94	76	279	48	25	703	7,665
Administration .....	170	25	33	1	-	28	257
Industrial Relations ..	176	5	30	47	-	5	263
Industrial Certification .....	396	22	59	-	25	56	558
Technical Services .....	385	20	85	-	-	11	501
Labour Standards .....	67	4	12	-	-	3	86
Transportation Programs	867	209	68	3	-	493	7,640
Motor Vehicle Branch ..	853	203	66	2	-	491	1,615
Motor Carrier Branch ..	14	6	2	1	-	2	25
Finance and Commerce Programs .....	270	7	27	73	-	7	272
Companies .....	25	1	-	1	-	-	26
Credit Unions .....	69	-	13	-	-	-	83
Insurance Act .....	41	2	3	-	-	-	46
Security Frauds Prevention Act .....	-	1	2	12	-	-	15
Consumer Bureau .....	35	3	3	-	-	1	42
Miscellaneous Programs ..	502	42	66	7	-	447	7,052
Fire Marshall .....	74	3	23	-	-	2	102
County Registry Offices	210	25	11	-	-	16	262
Land Compensation Board	48	1	5	-	-	1	55
Human Rights Commission	26	7	8	1	-	1	43
Censor Board .....	24	1	2	-	-	-	27
Tax Appeal Board .....	71	-	9	-	-	-	80
Unsatisfied Judgement	49	5	8	-	-	421	483
Local Unspecified(1) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	275

(1) Detail for local government expenditure not available at this time.



TABLE 25. Law Enforcement(1) — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Quebec — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	47,605	2,659	4,743	2,476	23	87,797	245,303
Provincial .....	47,605	2,659	4,743	2,476	23	909	58,475
Quebec Police Commission	330	15	51	51	—	6	453
Quebec Police Force .....	46,153	2,263	4,637	2,219	23	892	56,187
Quebec Police Institute	598	295	27	180	—	10	1,110
Medico-Legal Police Institute .....	524	86	28	26	—	1	665
Local(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own Force Operations .....	—	—	—	—	—	86,888	86,888

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Detail of "own force operations" not available at this time.



TABLE 26. Courts — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Quebec — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	24,777	659	794	3,829	7,893	5,005	36,957
Provincial .....	24,777	659	794	3,829	7,893	376	32,268
Administration .....	1,702	58	142	305	103	46	2,356
Provincial Court Judges	2,777	—	81	—	—	—	2,858
Sessions Court Judges ...	1,406	—	39	—	—	—	1,445
Social Welfare Court	1,166	—	26	—	—	—	1,192
Judges .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judges and Coroners Su- perannuation .....	927	—	—	—	—	—	927
Judicial Assistance — (Legal Aid) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,790
Criminal Affairs Pro- gram(1) .....	2,440	39	64	770	—	23	3,336
Civil and Penal Affairs Program(2) .....	2,525	41	66	537	—	47	3,216
Courts and Justice Of- fices .....	11,531	509	368	2,060	—	179	14,647
Crime Victims Compensa- tion .....	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Civil Code Revision .....	178	11	3	86	—	7	285
Social Aid Appeal Board	125	1	5	71	—	4	206
Local(3) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,689

(1) See Table 29 for detail.

(2) See Table 30 for detail.

(3) Detail of local courts not available at this time.



TABLE 27. Penal-Corrective - Provincial Government Expenditure - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	75,870	7,635	770	276	4	42		77,877
Houses of Detention .....	15,307	1,625	87	275	3	42		17,339
Probation Service .....	503	10	23	1	1	-		538



TABLE 28. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	20,981	7,708	2,146	3,754	447	25,737	44,767
Provincial .....	20,981	7,708	2,146	3,754	447	7,776	36,206
Labour Programs(1) .....	7,708	232	897	563	93	72	8,965
Transport Programs(2) .....	5,997	1,206	896	2,586	75	102	10,802
Finance and Commerce Programs(3) .....	2,979	729	752	563	333	742	4,298
Miscellaneous Programs .....	4,897	747	207	42	-	6,860	12,141
Business Integrity and Product Inspection .....	362	8	78	1	-	2	451
Cinema Supervisory Board .....	199	5	17	6	-	-	227
Minimum Wage Commission .....	-	-	-	-	-	5,353	5,353
Public Curatorship .....	538	17	12	15	-	5	587
Registration(4) .....	2,721	98	68	17	-	64	2,968
Lotteries and Tracks Supervision .....	141	6	7	2	-	4	160
Rental Commission .....	936	7	19	1	-	2	965
Liquor Permit Control Commission .....	-	-	-	-	-	1,430	1,430
Local(5) Protective Inspection .....	-	-	-	-	-	8,567	8,567

(1) See Table 31 for detail.

(2) See Table 32 for detail.

(3) See Table 33 for detail.

(4) See Table 34 for detail.

(5) Detail for Local Protective Inspections not available at this time.



TABLE 29. Courts — Criminal Affairs Program — Quebec — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,440	39	64	769	—	23	3,335
Criminal Law .....	334	16	10	116	—	9	485
Attorney General-Prosecu- tors .....	1,891	18	49	244	—	11	2,213
Coroners and Fire Commis- sioners .....	215	5	5	409	—	3	637

N.B.: Program totals may not balance due to rounding.



TABLE 30. Courts - Civil and Penal Affairs Program - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,525	39	67	536	-	47	3,274
General Litigation .....	571	6	9	285	-	36	907
Departments Litigation .....	1,582	-	46	-	-	-	1,628
Legal Service - Liquor Board .....	65	1	-	10	-	-	76
Legal Service - Highway Code .....	222	29	1	239	-	11	502
Claims Office .....	85	3	11	2	-	-	101

N.B.: Program total may not balance due to rounding.

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TABLE 31. Regulatory - Labour Program - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	7,108	232	897	563	93	72	8,965
Administration .....	7,443	729	779	500	93	72	2,356
Labour Standards Branch ...	784	4	73	-	-	-	207
Technical Services Branch	5,369	98	758	4	-	-	6,229
Administration .....	180	2	17	-	-	-	199
Plans Approval Service ..	333	5	12	-	-	-	350
Inspection Services-Electrical .....	2,589	45	351	4	-	-	2,989
Inspection Services-Buildings .....	1,278	18	224	-	-	-	1,520
Inspection Services-Boilers .....	408	15	55	-	-	-	478
Inspection Services-Plumbing .....	581	13	99	-	-	-	693
Labour Management Relations Branch .....	60	-	-	5	23	-	83
Advisory Council .....	52	7	2	36	-	-	97

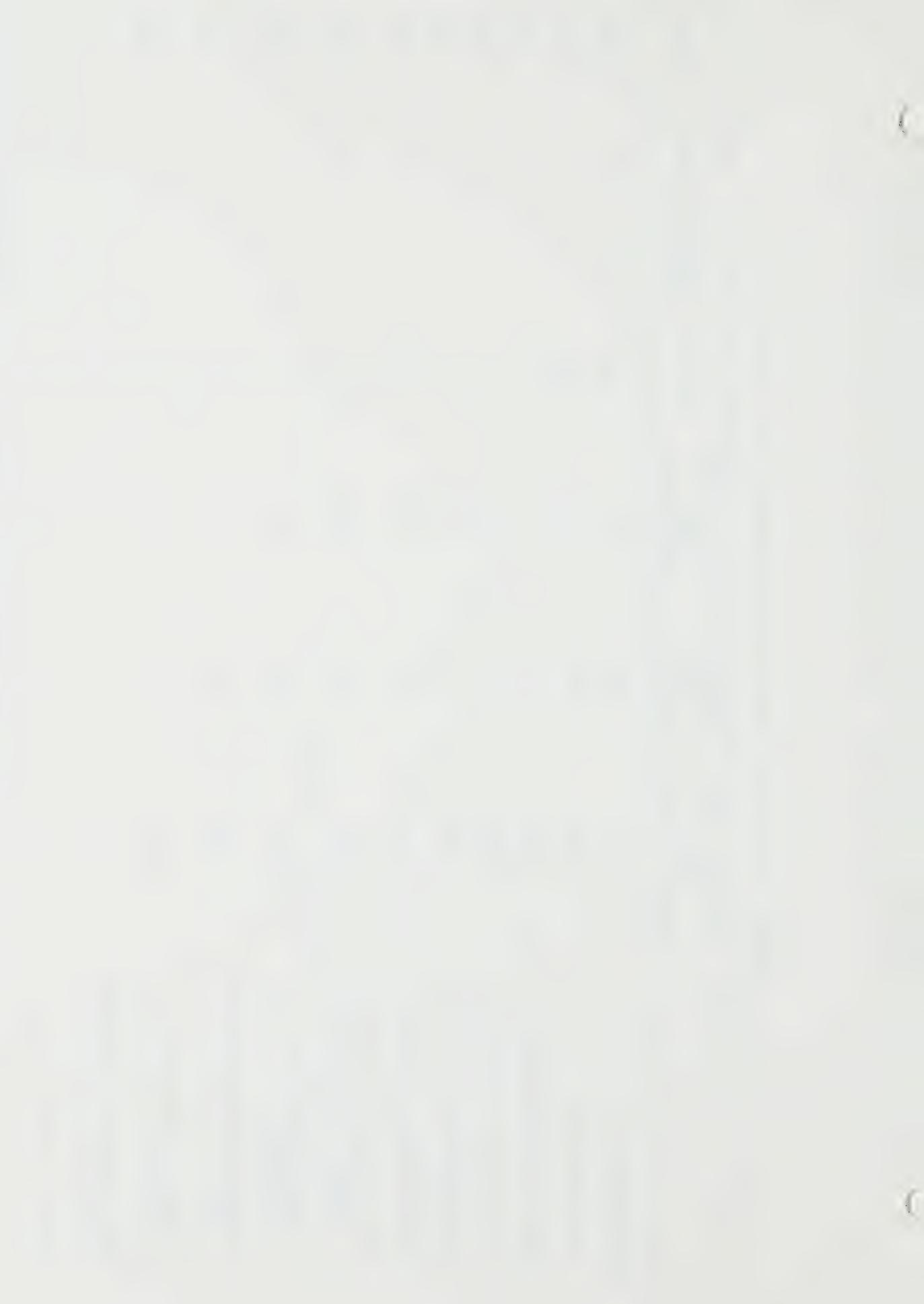


TABLE 32. Regulatory - Transport Program - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Totals .....	5,997	7,206	896	2,586	75	102	10,802
Motor Vehicle Bureau .....	4,383	1,078	540	2,420	-	82	8,503
Inspection Service .....	595	97	243	33	-	3	971
Highway Safety Service .....	306	19	82	108	15	11	541
Transportation Board .....	612	12	30	25	-	5	684
Montreal Expropriation Bureau .....	101	-	1	-	-	1	103

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TABLE 33. Regulatory - Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives Program - Quebec - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,978	230	257	564	333	744	4,300
Administration .....	795	52	43	291	-	33	1,214
Inspection Service .....	433	4	43	5	-	9	494
Cooperative Assoc. Services	133	2	9	-	139	1	284
Savings and Credit Unions Services .....	111	4	6	-	180	1	302
Trust Companies Branch .....	45	-	-	7	-	-	52
Finance Companies Branch ..	325	9	22	49	8	53	466
Real Estate Brokerage Branch .....	176	3	15	1	-	5	200
Companies Branch .....	439	22	1	9	-	29	500
Quebec Securities Commis- sion .....	339	10	9	46	-	7	411
Quebec Deposit Insurance Board .....	75	3	-	8	-	1	87
Consumer Protection Bureau	107	21	3	148	6	5	290



TABLE 34. Regulatory — Registration Program — Quebec — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,727	98	67	78	—	64	2,968
Registrar of Quebec .....	204	6	3	1	—	9	223
Registry Offices .....	2,517	92	64	17	—	55	2,745



TABLE 35. Law Enforcement(1) — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	53,847	6,700	7,876	2,737	7	143,986	208,547
Provincial .....	53,847	6,700	7,876	2,737	7	143,986	208,547
Departmental Support(2)	1,544	40	121	111	—	—	1,816
Supervision(3) .....	1,043	274	113	154	7	10	1,601
Criminal Law Enforcement(4) .....	24,139	2,848	800	796	—	—	28,583
Traffic Law Enforcement(5) .....	27,115	3,538	842	1,070	—	—	32,565
Local .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						143,976(6)	143,976

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) See Table 39 for detail.

(3) See Table 40 for detail.

(4) See Table 41 for detail.

(5) See Table 42 for detail.

(6) Detail for local government expenditure not available at this time.



TABLE 36. Courts - Provincial Government Expenditure - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	37,255	2,473	7,847	6,992	70,950	47	53,498
Administration .....	1,825	70	115	148	11	-	2,169
Crown Legal Service(1) ...	4,152	165	270	523	51	2	5,163
Law Officer of the Crown(2)	848	61	76	345	10,865	35	12,230
Court Administration(3) ...	21,407	1,924	1,158	5,181	23	-	29,693
Law Research and Devt. ....	280	17	21	113	-	-	431
Legislative Counsel Service(4) .....	268	84	1	475	-	-	828
Other Programs .....	2,475	92	206	207	-	4	2,984

(1) See Table 43 for detail

(2) See Table 44 for detail

(3) See Table 45 for detail

(4) This program provides legislative advisory services to Ministers of the Crown, members of the legislature, government departments and agencies and petitioners for private bills. It also includes responsibility for drafting Bills and Regulations, preparation of Annual Statute Books and filing and publication of Ontario Regulations.



TABLE 37. Penal Corrective - Provincial Government Expenditure - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	45,785	10,753	7,605	4,832	3,788	403	67,166
Administration(1) .....	2,769	164	448	250	65	64	3,760
Rehabilitation-Adults(2) ..	28,885	8,692	509	2,915	142	244	41,387
Rehabilitation-Juveniles(3)	9,334	1,853	368	1,655	3,578	95	16,883
Probation Service .....	4,797	44	280	12	3	-	5,136

(1) See Table 46 for detail.

(2) See Table 47 for detail.

(3) See Table 48 for detail.



TABLE 38. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	38,660	3,244	2,932	7,953	77,628	18,693	83,110
Provincial .....	38,660	3,244	2,932	7,953	77,628	6,339	70,756
Labour Programs .....	9,422	456	7,706	882	44	-	77,909
Administration(1) .....	2,405	217	311	394	16	-	3,343
Safety and Technical Services(2) .....	4,559	56	505	202	2	-	5,324
Industrial Relations(3)	1,249	22	148	234	-	-	1,653
Employment Standards ..	1,181	9	140	51	-	-	1,381
Athletics Commission(4)	27	152	2	1	26	-	208
Finance and Commerce Programs .....	5,205	282	367	654	2,302	-	8,810
Administration(5) .....	714	76	126	223	-	-	1,139
Superintendent of In- surance(6) .....	693	28	25	64	-	-	810
Ontario Securities Com- mission(7) .....	1,069	18	31	150	-	-	1,268
Consumer Protection(8)	1,430	42	106	113	-	-	1,691
Business Incorpora- tion(9) .....	864	80	1	55	-	-	1,000
Regulation of Horse Racing .....	435	38	78	49	2,302	-	2,902
Transportation Programs	9,892	7,435	645	2,872	7,999	6,050	28,893
Vehicle and Driver(10)	7,190	1,258	532	1,983	50	-	11,013
Common Carriers(11) .....	2,259	162	106	85	-	-	2,612
Accident Prevention ..	-	-	-	-	-	6,050	6,050
Accident Claims(12) .....	443	15	7	804	7,949	-	9,218
Miscellaneous Programs ..	74,742	7,071	874	3,545	7,283	289	27,744
Public Safety(13) .....	3,355	274	256	1,857	1,283	-	7,025
Guardian and Trustee Service(14) .....	1,760	68	54	887	-	-	2,769
Property Rights Regis- tration(15) .....	5,729	605	154	380	-	-	6,868



TABLE 38. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's - Concluded

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Theatres .....	187		8	13	15	-	-	223
Human Rights Commission	343	343	6	46	96	-	-	491
Mines Safety and Public Protection .....	820		30	105	95	-	289	1,339
Ontario Energy Board ..	173		3	6	19	-	-	201
Judicial Services re								
Mining Lands .....	52		1		4	-	-	58
Ontario Municipal Board	901		27		55	-	-	1,040
Assessment Review Court	822	49		122	137	-	-	1,130
Local Protective Inspections ..	-		-	-	-	-	-	12,354(126) 12,354

(1) See Table 49 for detail.

(2) See Table 50 for detail.

(3) See Table 51 for detail.

(4) This Commission is responsible for supervising amateur and professional boxing and wrestling and supporting amateur sports with financial aid and donations of sports equipment.

(5) See Table 52 for detail.

(6) See Table 53 for detail.

(7) See Table 54 for detail.

(8) See Table 55 for detail.

(9) See Table 56 for detail.

(10) See Table 57 for detail.

(11) See Table 58 for detail.

(12) This program administers the adjustment of claims and payment of damages occasioned by the operation of stolen, unidentified and uninsured motor vehicles.

(13) See Table 59 for detail.

(14) See Table 60 for detail.

(15) See Table 61 for detail.

(16) Local government detail not available at this time.



TABLE 39. Law Enforcement Programs — Departmental Support — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	7,544	40	727	777	—	—	7,876
Public Information .....	85	—	4	—	—	—	89
Personnel .....	176	—	3	7	—	—	186
Administration .....	518	—	10	16	—	—	544
In-Service Training .....	168	13	16	41	—	—	238
Staff Inspection .....	204	—	12	—	—	—	216
Planning and Research .....	170	1	3	4	—	—	178
O.P.P. Auxiliary .....	24	9	36	2	—	—	71
Budget and Accounting .....	199	17	37	41	—	—	294



TABLE 40. Law Enforcement Programs — Supervision of Police Force — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....		7,043	274	773	754	7	70	7,607
Police Training .....		679	225	79	94	—	—	1,077
Ont. Police Commission .....		364	49	34	60	7	10	524



TABLE 41. Law Enforcement Programs — Criminal and General Law Enforcement — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	24,739	2,848	800	796	—	—	28,583
Uniformed Law Enforcement ...	19,174	207	411	—	—	—	19,792
Civilian Law Enforcement .....	1,312	6	—	—	—	—	1,318
Registration .....	180	4	1	—	—	—	185
Special Services .....	1,850	—	113	—	—	—	1,963
Transportation .....	375	2,136	3	561	—	—	3,075
Communications .....	633	54	242	123	—	—	1,052
Records .....	477	50	17	15	—	—	559
Stores .....	63	386	13	70	—	—	532
Data Processing .....	75	5	—	27	—	—	107



TABLE 42. Law Enforcement Programs — Traffic Law Enforcement — Ontario — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	27,715	3,538	842	7,070	—	—	32,565
Uniformed Law Enforcement ...	23,435	253	—	—	—	—	23,688
Civilian Law Enforcement ....	1,604	7	—	—	—	—	1,611
Accident Prevention .....	93	41	21	—	—	—	155
Air Surveillance .....	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Transportation .....	458	2,616	505	684	—	—	4,263
Communications .....	774	66	296	150	—	—	1,286
Records .....	582	61	20	19	—	—	682
Stores .....	77	488	—	85	—	—	650
Data Processing .....	92	6	—	32	—	—	130



TABLE 43. Courts Programs — Crown Legal Service — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	4,752	165	270	523	57	2	5,763
Administration .....	102	15	2	5	49	2	175
Civil Litigation and Legal Services .....	473	14	22	44	—	—	553
Criminal Prosecution and Appeal .....	3,577	136	246	474	2	—	4,435



TABLE 44. Courts Programs — Law Officer of The Crown — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	848	67	76	345	10,865	35	12,230
Royal Commissions .....	82	5	21	281	—	—	389
Legal Aid .....	602	15	26	11	10,865	—	11,519
Deputy Minister .....	90	13	19	46	—	—	168
Minister .....	74	28	10	7	—	35	154



TABLE 45. Courts Programs — Court Administration — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	27,407	7,924	7,158	5,187	23	—	29,693
Administration .....	112	8	4	10	—	—	134
County and District Courts ..	6,902	659	380	2,053	13	—	10,007
Supreme Court .....	1,772	99	100	199	10	—	2,180
Provincial Court .....	12,621	1,158	674	2,919	—	—	17,372



TABLE 46. Penal-Corrective Programs — Administration — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,769	764	448	250	65	64	3,760
General Administration .....	179	22	12	47	5	64	329
Administration and Financial Services .....	1,108	22	43	80	—	—	1,253
Information Services .....	153	64	9	33	—	—	259
Institutional Services .....	503	31	50	27	—	—	611
Personnel Services .....	483	6	314	25	—	—	828
Professional Services .....	343	19	20	38	60	—	480



TABLE 47. Penal-Corrective Programs — Rehabilitation of Adult Offenders — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	SALARIES, WAGES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	SERVICES	TRANSFER PAYMENTS	OTHER	TOTAL
Program Total .....	28,885	8,692	509	2,975	742	244	47,387
General Administration .....	1,112	3	35	6	—	—	1,156
Care of Adult Offenders .....	27,076	8,677	379	2,894	—	244	39,270
After Care .....	561	10	82	2	142	—	797
Ontario Parole Board .....	136	2	13	13	—	—	164



TABLE 48. Penal-Corrective Programs — Rehabilitation of Juveniles — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	9,334	7,853	368	7,655	3,578	95	16,883
General Administration .....	417	4	16	—	3,555	—	3,992
Care of Juveniles .....	7,887	1,800	182	786	—	95	10,750
After Care .....	1,030	49	170	869	23	—	2,141



TABLE 49. Regulatory - Labour Programs - Administration - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	2,405	277	377	394	76	-	3,343
Systems and Data Processing	338	7	3	158	-	-	506
Finance and Administration ..	880	149	242	45	-	-	1,316
Main Office .....	227	16	14	20	1	-	278
Research .....	461	37	9	33	14	-	554
Personnel .....	159	2	12	17	-	-	190
Legal Service .....	141	2	8	2	-	-	153
Labour Safety Council .....	72	2	10	55	1	-	140
Information Service .....	127	2	13	64	-	-	206



TABLE 50. Regulatory - Labour Programs - Safety and Technical Services - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	4,559	56	505	202	2	-	5,324
Energy .....	695	18	97	27	2	-	839
Boiler Inspection .....	834	7	121	9	-	-	971
Uniform Building Standards ..	80	2	11	20	-	-	113
Elevator Inspection .....	836	4	54	11	-	-	905
Construction Safety .....	308	13	41	46	-	-	408
Operating Engineers .....	238	2	29	28	-	-	297
Industrial Safety .....	1,400	7	144	48	-	-	1,599
Executive Director Office ...	108	2	4	12	-	-	126
Executive Director Manpower	60	1	4	1	-	-	66



TABLE 51. Regulatory - Labour Programs - Industrial Relations - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	7,249	22	748	234	-	-	-	7,653
Conciliation and Mediation Services .....	451	4	71	68	-	-	-	594
Labour Relations Board .....	760	17	72	152	-	-	-	1,001
Labour Management Arbitration Commission .....	38	1	5	14	-	-	-	58



TABLE 52. Regulatory - Finance and Commerce Programs - Administration - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	714	76	726	223	-	-	7,739
Personnel Administration .....	64	1	1	3	-	-	69
Main Office .....	264	16	13	30	-	-	323
Public Information Service ..	26	29	8	60	-	-	123
Research and Advisory Service .....	53	7	7	94	-	-	161
Finance and Administration Service .....	255	21	91	30	-	-	397
Lottery Administration .....	52	2	6	6	-	-	66



TABLE 53. Regulatory - Finance and Commerce Programs - Superintendent of Insurance - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	693	28	25	64	2	-	-	877
Administration .....	102	26	5	64	1	-	-	198
Legal Research and Develop- ment .....	176	1	2	-	-	-	-	179
Examination .....	324	1	18	-	-	-	-	343
Agencies .....	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	91



TABLE 54. Regulatory - Finance and Commerce Programs - Security Commission(1) - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	7,069	78	37	150	-	-	7,268
Administration .....	133	16	15	83	-	-	247
Prospectus Filing .....	220	1	-	47	-	-	268
Investigation .....	442	1	10	2	-	-	455
Ontario Security Commission	142	-	6	18	-	-	166
Registration .....	58	-	-	-	-	-	58
Insider Trading .....	74	-	-	-	-	-	74

(1) This program includes the review and acceptance of prospectuses filed with the Commission; the investigation of securities transactions; the processing and review of applications received for registration and the publishing of Insider Trading Reports, required by the Ontario Securities Act and Regulations.

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TABLE 55. Regulatory - Finance and Commerce Programs - Consumer Protection(1) - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	1,430	42	106	113	-	-	1,697
Administration .....	328	28	17	83	-	-	456
Cemetery Council Service	84	-	22	-	-	-	106
Examination .....	314	-	19	3	-	-	336
Registration .....	166	6	-	23	-	-	195
Inspection .....	538	8	48	4	-	-	598

(1) This program includes the licensing and regulation of Itinerant Sellers, Used Car Dealers and Salesmen, Real Estates Brokers and Salesmen, Collection Agencies, Mortgage Brokers, and Upholstered and Stuffed Articles Manufacturers and Renovators, examination of the financial standing of Credit Unions and investigation of the operations of Cemetery Trust Funds and the operation of the Consumer Protection Bureau.



TABLE 56. Regulatory - Finance and Commerce Programs - Business Incorporation - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	864	80	7	55	-	-	-	7,000
Administration .....	72	5	1	4	-	-	-	82
Incorporation .....	423	67	-	19	-	-	-	509
Corporate Records .....	369	8	-	32	-	-	-	409



TABLE 57. Regulatory - Transportation Programs - Vehicle and Driver - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....		7,190	7,258	532	7,983	50	-	72,073
Vehicle Safety Inspection ...	533	55	42	35	-	-	-	665
Licensing of Drivers .....	482	28	236	577	-	-	-	1,323
Driver Examination .....	3,023	37	141	108	-	-	-	3,309
Vehicle Registration .....	1,808	987	66	296	-	-	-	3,157
Driver Control .....	1,124	62	16	617	-	-	-	1,819
Highway Safety Promotion ....	220	89	31	350	50	-	740	



TABLE 58. Regulatory - Transportation Programs - Common Carriers - Ontario - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....		2,259	162	106	85	-	-	2,672
Public Vehicle and P.C.V. Enforcement .....		1,700	141	102	59	-	-	2,002
Public Vehicle and P.C.V. Licensing .....		257	12	-	18	-	-	287
Ontario Highway Transport Board .....		302	9	4	8	-	-	323



TABLE 59. Regulatory — Public Safety Program — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	3,355	274	256	7,857	7,283	—	7,025
Administration .....	52	3	2	—	—	—	57
Coroners Investigation and Inquest .....	252	26	23	1,610	—	—	1,911
Emergency Measures .....	383	27	17	20	881	—	1,328
Fire Safety Service .....	1,248	69	142	133	2	—	1,594
Centre Forensic Science .....	968	123	43	17	—	—	1,151
Compensation to victims of crime .....	66	11	2	21	400	—	500
Expropriation and Concil- iation .....	54	—	9	2	—	—	65
Expropriation and Investi- ation .....	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
Land Compensation Board .....	332	15	18	19	—	—	384



TABLE 60. Regulatory — Guardian and Trustee Service Program — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	7,760	67	54	888	—	—	2,769
Public Trustee .....	1,316	48	41	121	—	—	1,526
Official Guardian .....	444	19	13	767	—	—	1,243



TABLE 61. Regulatory — Property Rights Registration Program — Ontario — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Program Total .....	5,729	605	754	380	—	—	6,868
Administration .....	145	43	11	8	—	—	207
Real Property Registration ..	4,963	452	121	69	—	—	5,605
Personal Property .....	106	101	4	291	—	—	502
Title and Survey Examination	515	9	18	12	—	—	554



TABLE 62. Law Enforcement(1) — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Manitoba — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure . . . . .	47	—	9	5,383	—	77,742	76,587
Provincial . . . . .	47	—	9	3,759	—	57	3,872
Law Enforcement and Police Services . . . . .	3	—	9	3,759	—	57(2)	3,828
Forensic Services . . . . .	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Local . . . . .	—	—	—	7,624	—	77,085	72,709
RCMP Contract . . . . .	—	—	—	1,624	—	—	1,624
Own Force Operations . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11,085	11,085

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Includes "subsistence".



TABLE 63. Courts - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Manitoba - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	3,740	276	237	602	472	78	4,779
Provincial .....	3,740	276	237	602	472	78	4,779
General Administration ..	917	59	78	57	-	32	7,077
Legislative Counsel ..	775	9	7	7	-	2	734
Court Administration ..	7,722	39	763	547	472	702	2,379
Salaries .....	354	-	-	-	-	-	354
Crown Witnesses .....	-	-	-	58	-	-	58
Jurors and Special Constables .....	-	-	-	58	-	-	58
Sheriff's Fees and Ex- penses .....	-	2	29	4	-	6(1)	41
Inquests and Coroner's Fees .....	-	4	55	200	-	4(1)	263
Prosecutions .....	-	13	39	107	-	17(1)	176
Incidentals .....	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Legal Aid .....	-	-	-	-	412	-	412
Magistrates and Family Courts .....	768	20	37	114	-	75	1,014
Law Courts .....	874	58	43	2	-	25	7,002
Building Operations and Maintenance .....	772	57	-	7	-	77	787
Local(2) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Includes "subsistence".

(2) Intergovernment transactions (provincial/local) have not been identified. See also Appendix "C".



TABLE 64. Penal-Corrective — Provincial Government Expenditure — Manitoba — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other(1)	Total
Total Expenditure .....	4,277	638	736	89	—	683	5,763
Juvenile .....	2,083	767	28	73	—	272	2,562
Detention Home .....	318	47	9	7	—	2	383
Male Institutions .....	420	24	9	1	—	28	482
Female Institutions .....	230	16	9	2	—	18	275
Farm Institutions — Male	34	3	—	—	—	—	37
Financial Assistance .....	—	14	1	3	—	202	220
Building Maintenance .....	87	63	—	—	—	22	265
Male Institutions .....	49	35	—	—	—	8	92
Female Institutions .....	31	27	—	—	—	8	66
Detention Home .....	1	1	—	—	—	5	7
Adult .....	2,489	446	79	75	—	402	3,497
Administration(2) .....	117	4	9	—	—	2	132
Detention Centre .....	194	9	1	—	—	50	254
Male Institutions .....	1,836	288	66	68	—	315	2,573
Female Institutions .....	173	13	3	4	—	11	204
Farm Institutions — Male	44	31	—	—	—	1	76
Building Maintenance .....	125	102	—	3	—	23	252
Male Institutions .....	79	71	—	3	—	18	171
Female Institutions .....	46	30	—	—	—	5	81
Parole and Probation(3) .....	645	25	29	2	—	20	720

(1) Includes subsistence.

(2) Figures prorated.

(3) Adult and Juvenile Combined (Metro Winnipeg area data only).

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TABLE 65. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Manitoba - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	5,273	1,772	470	427	38	997	8,372
Provincial .....	5,273	1,772	470	427	38	99	7,479
Labour Programs .....	974	65	84	68	3	5	7,299
Administration .....	303	38	12	35	3	3	394
Mechanical and Engi- neering .....	317	16	40	10	-	1	384
Employment Standards ..	229	9	24	6	-	-	268
Labour Relations .....	125	2	8	17	-	1	153
Transportation Programs	2,275	848	247	43	26	42	3,475
Administration .....	106	40	3	1	26	-	176
Vehicle Licensing .....	719	310	23	9	-	7	1,068
Safety Programs .....	803	466	125	26	-	34	1,454
Traffic and Motor Transport Board .....	587	32	90	7	-	1	717
Finance and Commerce Pro- grams .....	357	27	42	56	8	33	577
Public Utilities Board and Securities Comm.	190	12	14	54	-	23	293
Credit Unions .....	97	4	16	-	-	-	117
Insurance .....	41	3	1	-	-	9	54
Cooperatives .....	23	2	11	2	8	1	47
Miscellaneous Programs ..	1,733	178	103	260	7	79	2,294
Land Titles Offices .....	981	89	22	9	-	2	1,103
Land Acquisition .....	232	9	22	1	-	1	265
Land Value Appraisal Commission .....	31	3	2	-	-	-	26
Fire Prevention .....	89	4	14	-	1	4	112
Municipal Board .....	71	2	6	-	-	-	79

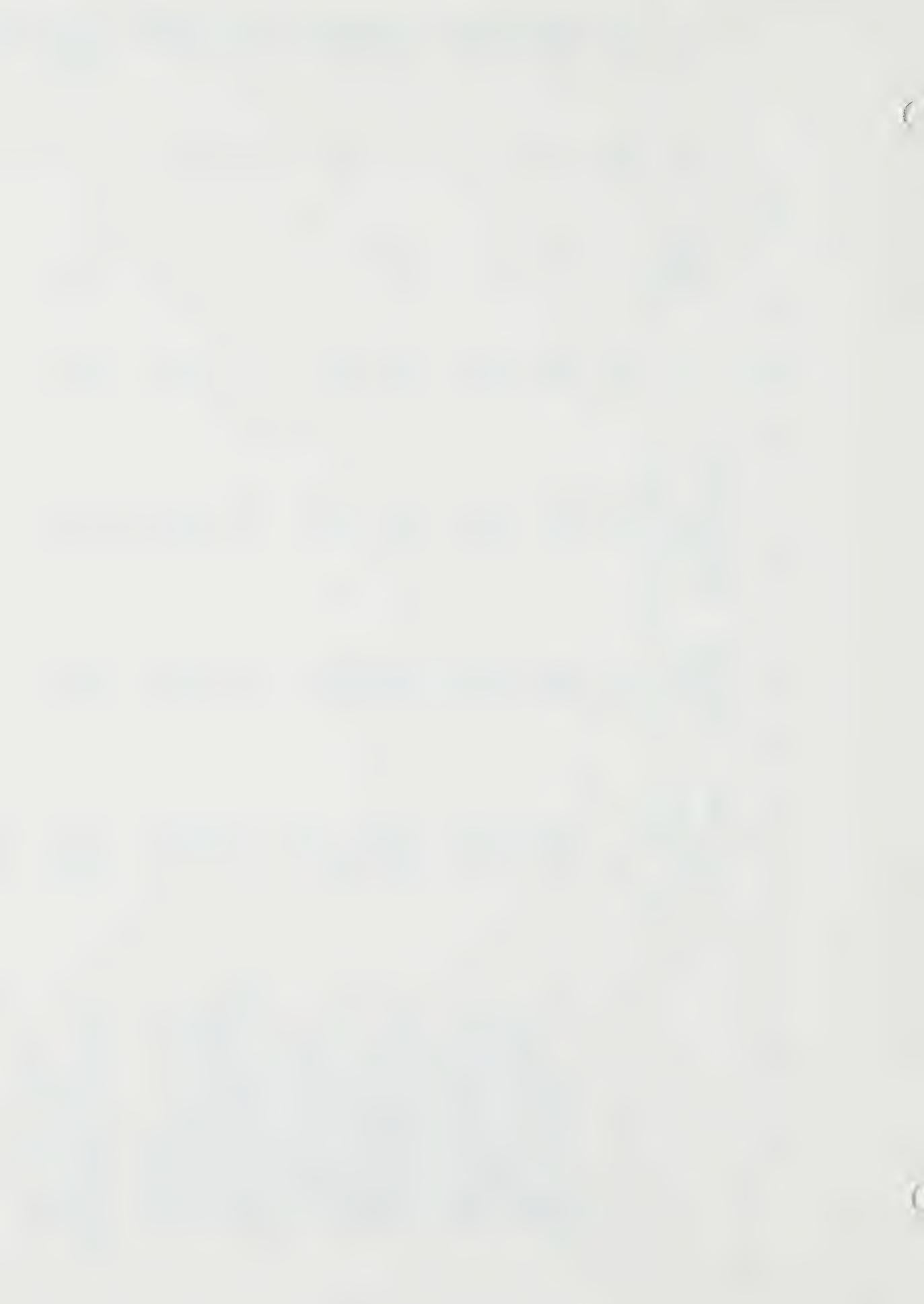


TABLE 65. Regulatory — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Manitoba — 1971 — \$.000's — Concluded

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Censor Board .....	15	1	2		10	—	3	31
Statutory Boards and Commissions .....	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	8
Estate Administration	172	2	6	—	—	—	—	180
Consumer Bureau .....	132	35	8	1	—	—	—	176
Public Inquiries .....	5	33	18	239	—	—	9	304
Local Unspecified .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892 (L)

(1) Detail for local government expenditure not available at this time.

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TABLE 67. Courts - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Saskatchewan - 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	\$7,752	708	743	\$7,088	7	552	\$3,650
Provincial .....	\$7,752	708	743	\$7,088	7	475	\$3,573
Administration .....	352	23	26	1	—	2	404
Courts of Appeal Queen's Bench .....	208	21	14	—	5	—	248
Judicial Centres .....	542	37	54	12	2	11	658
Magistrates' Courts .....	514	11	46	5	—	7	583
Criminal Justice .....	108	16	3	795	—	27	949
Crown Litigation .....	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
Surrogate Court Judges .....	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Counsel for Indigent Persons .....	—	—	—	229	—	—	229
Court Houses Maintenance	—	—	—	—	368	368	368
Local .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	737
Court Room Facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	137(1)

(1) See Appendix "C".

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TABLE 68. Penal-Corrective(1) - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Saskatchewan - 1971 - \$,000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	2,393	664	702	743	3	96	3,407
Provincial .....	2,393	664	702	743	3	96	3,407
Juvenile .....	473	66	29	4	-	8	520
Institutions-Male .....	205	34	4	3	-	4	250
Institutions-Female ...	208	32	25	1	-	4	270
Adult .....	1,980	598	73	739	3	88	2,887
Institutions-Male .....	1,815	573	69	132	3	79	2,671
Institutions-Female ...	165	25	4	7	-	9	210
Local(2) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Parole and probation services expenditure is not identifiable at this time.

(2) Local government expenditure is not available at this time.



TABLE 69. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Saskatchewan - 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	3,560	587	469	366	84	1,072	6,732
Provincial .....	3,560	587	469	366	84	1,072	6,732
Labour Programs .....	2,250	33	282	20	30	39	5,227
Administration and Research .....	211	11	14	1	30	24	7,554
Labour Relations and Ind. Standards .....	43	2	18	17	—	1	81
Labour Standards .....	176	2	26	2	—	6	212
Boilers and Pressure Vessels .....	201	10	30	—	—	2	243
Electrical and Elevator Insp'n. .....	335	3	56	—	—	3	397
Gas Inspection and Licensing .....	228	3	37	—	—	2	270
Registration of Pen- sions .....	20	1	1	—	—	1	23
Provincial Mediation Board .....	36	1	—	—	—	—	37
Transportation Programs	477	482	139	305	—	45	7,442
Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing .....	471	474	139	303	—	28	1,415
Weigh Scales .....	—	8	—	2	—	17	27



TABLE 69. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Saskatchewan - 1971 - \$.000's - Concluded

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Finance and Commerce							
Programs .....	450	8	70	4	4	9	545
Securities Act .....	48	1	6	1	-	-	56
Cooperatives and							
Credit Unions .....	402	7	64	3	4	9	489
Miscellaneous Programs							
Fire Marshall .....	7,389	58	78	37	50	74	7,686
Local Government Board	133	6	24	1	-	3	167
Oil and Gas Conservation Board .....	102	2	3	-	-	1	108
Mines Inspection .....	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
Potash Conservation Board .....	67	1	12	4	-	4	88
Sask. Assessment Comm							
Inspector of Legal Offices .....	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Infants Act Adminis- tration .....	13	-	-	2	5	-	7
Estates Administration							
Criminal Injuries Compensation .....	36	2	-	6	6	-	44
Theatres and Film Classification .....	152	15	4	-	-	-	177
Public and Private Rights Board .....	14	-	3	6	50	-	73
Surface Rights Arbitration Board .....	42	-	6	-	-	1	49
Registration of Land Titles .....	28	-	2	-	-	-	30
Local (1) .....	20	-	2	5	-	-	27
Protective Inspections	782	32	19	-	-	63	896
Unspecified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	905
	-	-	-	-	-	-	461
	-	-	-	-	-	-	444

(1) Detail for local government expenditure not available at this time.

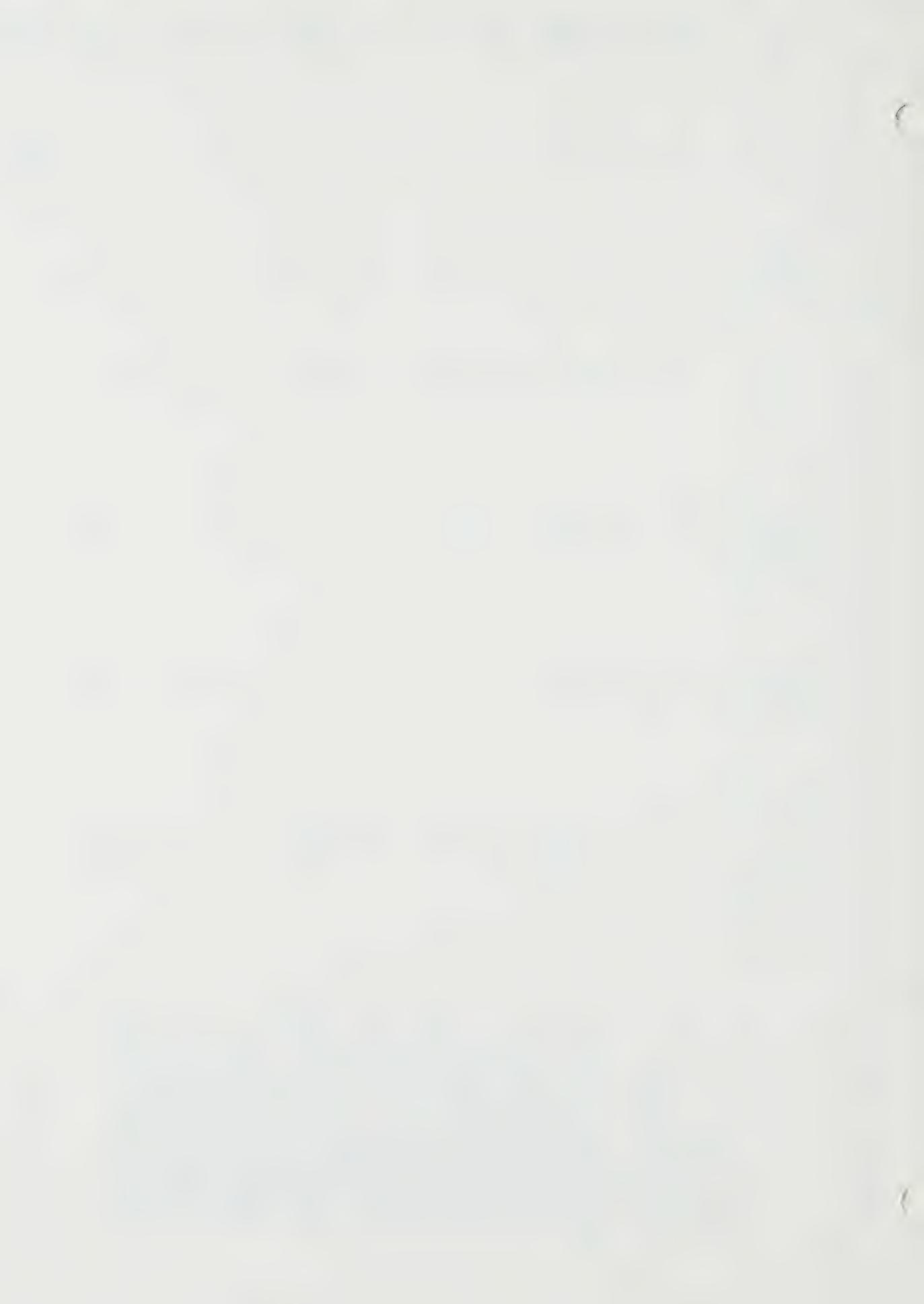


TABLE 70. Law Enforcement(1) — Provincial and Local Government Expenditure — Alberta — 1971 — \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	—	—	150	9,248	—	25,434	34,832
Provincial .....	—	—	150	6,829	—	200	7,072
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	—	—	—	6,660	—	—	6,660
Police Training .....	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Other .....	—	—	148	167	—	100	415
Local .....	—	—	—	2,479	—	25,334	27,753
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	—	—	—	2,419	—	—	2,419
Own Force Operations(2)	—	—	—	—	—	25,334	25,334

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

(2) Detail of own force operations not available at this time.

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TABLE 71. Courts - Provincial Government Expenditure - Alberta - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	5,089	476	484	7,082	7,780	695	8,946
Administration .....	1,242	212	86	44	59	54	1,697
Incidental Justice .....	6	1	10	104	221	88	430
Contingencies .....	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
Coroners' Inquests and Investigations .....	-	2	32	157	-	11	202
Masters in Chambers .....	57	1	-	-	-	-	58
Supreme and District Courts and Sheriffs .....	1,350	84	74	1	-	431	1,940
Official Court Reporters ..	681	55	22	35	-	49	842
Judges of the District Courts .....	-	5	15	54	-	-	74
Magistrates .....	1,402	46	98	123	-	5	1,674
Agents of Attorney General	351	10	37	305	-	4	707
Witnesses, Jurors, etc .....	-	-	110	259	-	-	369
Public Defence .....	-	-	-	-	900	-	900

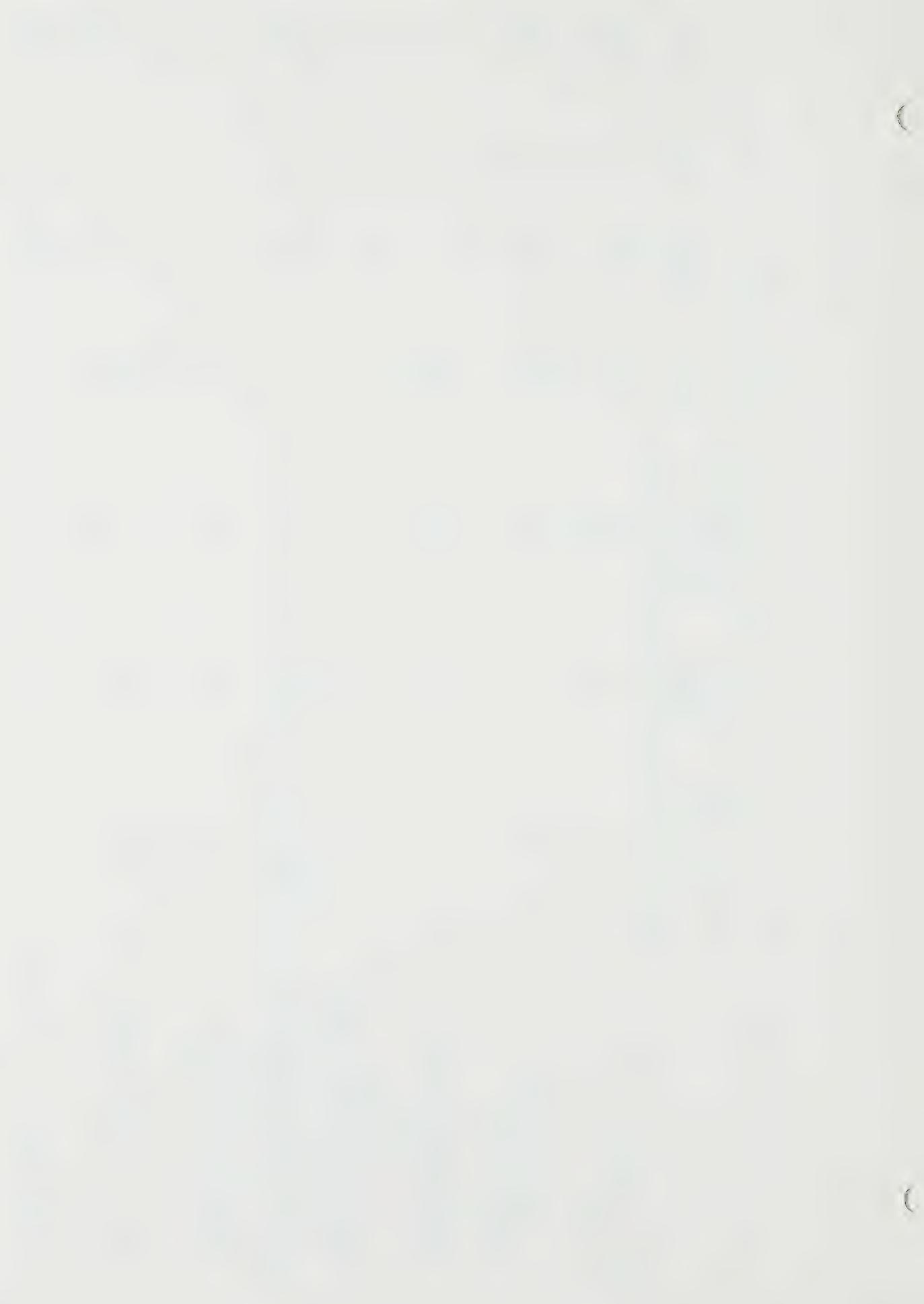


TABLE 72. Penal-Corrective - Provincial and Local(1) Government Expenditure - Alberta - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....		6,770	7,489	286	270	-	7,838	10,653
Provincial .....		6,770	7,489	286	270	-	7,838	10,653
Juvenile Institutions(2)	1,067	84	29	107	-	-	253	1,540
Adult Institutions(2) ...	5,703	1,405	257	163	-	-	1,585	9,113

(1) Data for local institutions not available at this time.

(2) Distribution of male and female institutional expenditure not available at this time.

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TABLE 73. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Alberta - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	70,754	7,095	7,796	3,089	6	7,755	77,895
Provincial .....	70,754	7,095	7,796	3,089	6	385	76,525
Labour Programs .....	3,777	777	343	84	-	47	3,690
Administration .....	200	14	9	9	-	11	243
Amusements Branch .....	68	3	4	2	-	-	77
Industrial Relations .....	733	24	85	67	-	24	933
Elevators and Fixed Conveyances .....	163	3	21	-	-	-	187
Welding Act Administra- tion .....	35	6	3	-	-	1	45
Electrical Inspection	703	18	82	2	-	1	806
Boiler Inspection .....	647	28	65	4	-	2	746
Gas Inspection .....	395	11	50	-	-	1	457
Plumbing Inspection .....	102	2	20	-	-	-	124
Pensions Benefit Act .....	65	2	4	-	-	1	72
Transportation Programs	2,934	795	576	863	-	746	5,374
Motor Vehicle Branch .....	2,880	648	560	506	-	69	4,663
Weigh Scales .....	54	147	16	357	-	77	651
Finance and Commerce Pro- grams .....	7,766	67	709	23	5	70	7,374
Alberta Securities Com- mission .....	274	5	17	15	-	4	315
Companies Branch .....	216	21	12	-	-	5	254
Insurance Branch .....	160	10	10	8	-	1	189

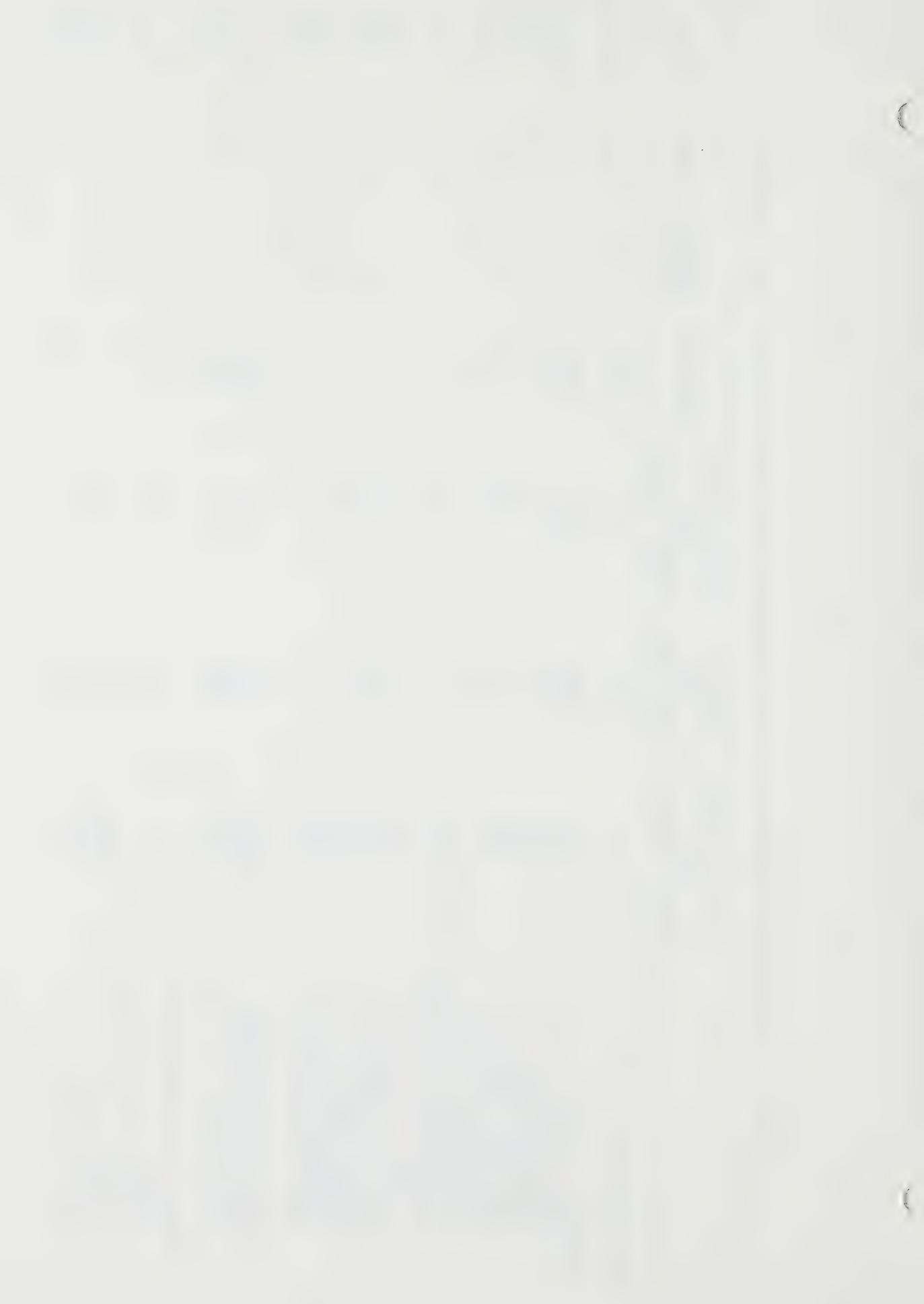


TABLE 73. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - Alberta - 1971 - \$.000's - Concluded

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Licensing of Trade and Business .....	115	8	9	—	—	—	132
Credit and Loan Agreements Act .....	42	5	5	—	—	—	52
Cooperatives and Credit Unions .....	359	12	56	—	5	—	432
Miscellaneous Programs .....	3,543	728	2,768	2,779	7	788	6,747
Fire Prevention .....	219	15	51	5	1	1	292
Human Rights Act .....	31	4	8	1	—	1	45
Assessment Appeal Board	62	1	6	3	—	—	72
Assessment Equalization Board .....	165	2	15	1	—	—	183
Public Utilities Board	137	2	3	1	—	3	146
Oil and Gas Conservation Bd .....	—	—	—	2,105	—	—	2,105
Local Authorities Board	108	3	3	1	—	—	115
Right of Entry Arbitration Bd .....	129	3	14	—	—	—	146
Debtors' Assistance Board .....	97	5	13	—	—	—	115
Public Trustee .....	923	41	14	1	—	—	—
Objectionable Publications .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land Titles Offices ...	1,672	52	41	1	157	1,923	1,923
Local Protective Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					£,370	£,370	

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TABLE 74. Law Enforcement(1) - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - British Columbia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	75,748	297	875	79,964	-	7,962	38,786
Provincial .....	-	-	-	8,704	-	278	8,382
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	8,104	-	-	8,104
Other .....	-	-	-	-	-	278	278
Local .....	75,748	297	875	77,860	-	7,684	30,404
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	77,644	-	-	77,644
Own Force .....	75,748	297	875	77,6	-	7,684	78,760
Administration .....	658	8	83	216	-	289	1,254
Operations .....	15,090	289	732	-	-	1,395	17,506

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

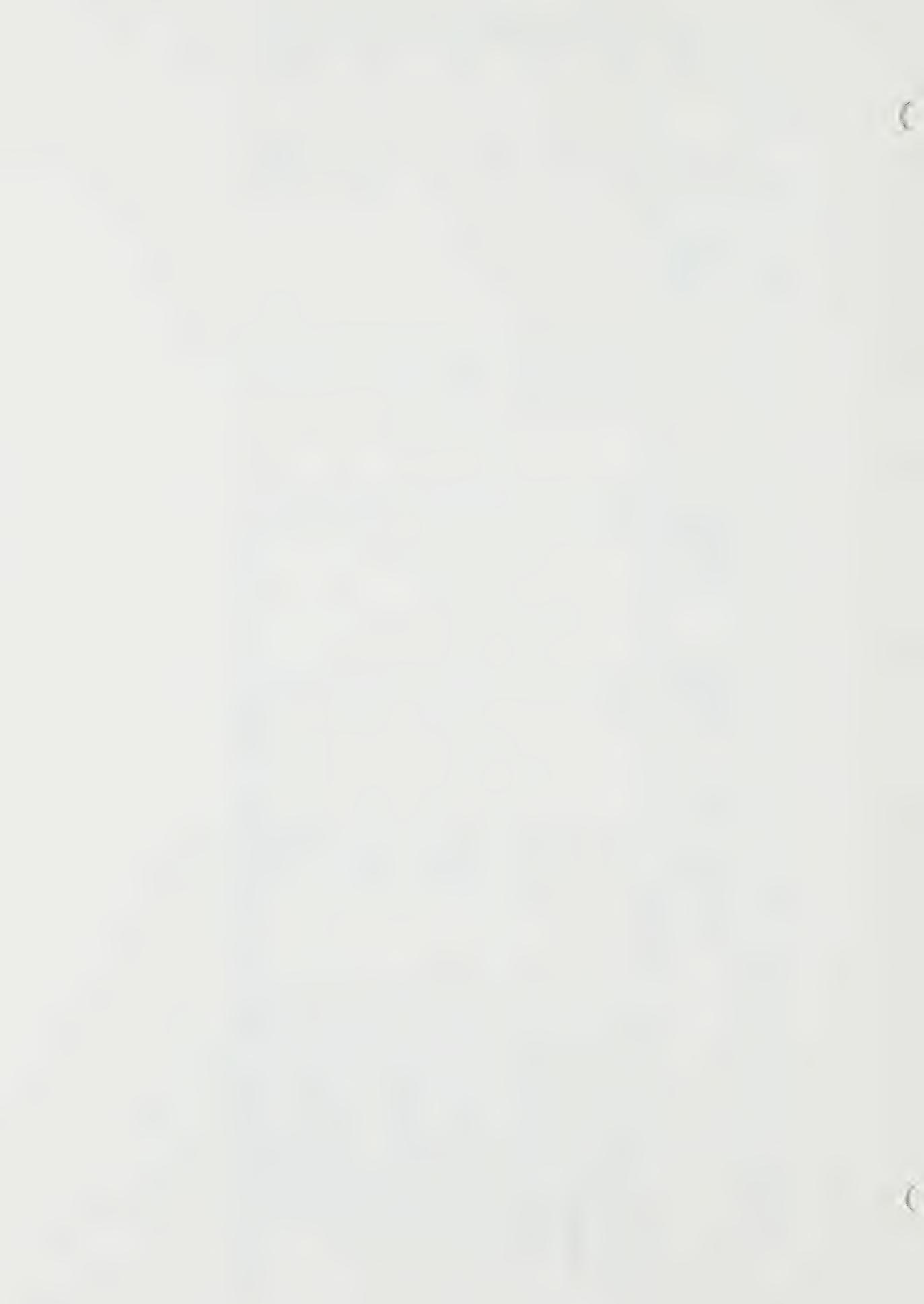


TABLE 75. Courts - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - British Columbia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	6,870	304	139	4,190	858	4,627	16,928
<u>Provincial</u> .....	4,060	240	105	3,787	858	2,442	17,486
Administration .....	525	54	-	-	-	636	1,215
Supreme and County Courts .....	806	119	-	-	-	-	925
Provincial Courts .....	1,799	18	60	-	-	698	2,575
Sheriffs .....	445	13	20	-	-	28	506
Coroners .....	-	-	-	182	-	-	182
Court Reporters .....	386	36	20	301	-	-	743
Prosecutors .....	8	-	-	287	-	-	295
Witnesses, Interpreters .....	-	-	-	169	-	-	169
Jurors .....	-	-	-	248	-	-	248
Counsel .....	11	-	-	938	-	-	949
Litigation and General Law(1)	-	-	-	638	-	-	638
Legal Aid .....	-	-	-	-	858	-	858
Law Reform(2) .....	53	-	-	-	-	48	102
Supreme Court Act(3) .....	-	-	1	-	-	1,017	1,017
Public Inquiries Act .....	27	-	-	1,018	-	-	1,046
Other - Law Library, etc. ....	-	-	3	-	-	15	18
<u>Local</u> .....	2,750	64	34	409	-	2,785	5,442
Magistrates Court .....	1,381	55	29	10	-	1,582	3,057
Family Court .....	775	9	5	43	-	253	1,085
Coroners .....	111	-	-	72	-	241	424
Prosecutor .....	483	-	-	221	-	87	791
Court Reporters .....	-	-	-	28	-	12	40
Witnesses .....	-	-	-	35	-	10	45

(1) Hire of Counsel to act for, and on behalf of, the province.

(2) Law Reform Commission of British Columbia.

(3) Interest on Trust Deposits on Judges' Superannuation Fund.

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TABLE 76. Penal-Corrective - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - British Columbia 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	13,763	1,590	452	538	8	1,695	18,046
<u>Provincial</u> .....	13,365	1,588	447	579	8	868	16,789
Correction Services .....	11,979	1,401	417	395	8	823	15,023
Rehabilitation of Juveniles	1,366	187	23	119	-	45	1,740
Parole Board .....	20	-	1	5	-	-	26
<u>Local</u> .....	398	2	22	29	-	827	1,257
Jails and Lock Ups .....	134	1	9	19	-	747	910
Juvenile Detention .....	264	1	2	-	-	80	347

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TABLE 77. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - British Columbia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	77,542	880	578	677	3	7,432	75,046
Provincial .....	9,143	868	537	677	3	370	77,466
Labour Programs .....	2,176	90	294	338	3	87	2,988
Labour Standards .....	805	30	60	16	3	6	920
Factories Branch .....	200	5	24	-	-	-	229
Labour Relations .....	85	15	7	13	-	-	120
Mediation Commission ..	3	16	8	309	-	72	408
Safety Inspection division .....	1,083	24	195	-	-	9	1,311
Transportation Programs	3,620	482	744	778	-	789	4,553
Motor Vehicle Branch ..	2,586	371	72	115	-	161	3,305
Weigh Scales .....	736	96	52	-	-	28	912
Motor Carrier Act .....	298	15	20	3	-	-	336
Finance and Commerce Programs .....	719	59	25	70	-	-	873
Insurance and Real Estate .....	146	16	6	7	-	-	175
Securities Commission	253	14	9	-	-	-	276
Credit Unions .....	76	3	10	-	-	-	89
Companies Registration ..	294	26	-	-	-	-	270
B.C. Insurance Board ..	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Miscellaneous Programs ..	2,628	237	68	745	-	34	3,772
Fire Marshall .....	194	13	32	5	-	2	246
Public Utilities Act .....	243	8	13	-	-	14	278



TABLE 77. Regulatory - Provincial and Local Government Expenditure - British Columbia - 1971 - \$ .000's - Concluded

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Land Registry Offices	1,722	182	13	-	-	-	1,917
Courts of Revision(1)	-	-	47	-	-	1	48
Assessment Appeal							
Board(2) .....	-	-	-	70	-	-	70
Public Trustee .....	369	27	4	-	-	-	400
Film Classification ...	38	1	1	1	-	3	44
Racing Commission .....	43	6	5	11	-	-	65
Security Services .....	19	-	-	-	-	14	33
Hearing and Inquiries	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
Local .....	2,399	72	47	-	-	722	3,580
Protective Inspections ..	2,386	12	47	-	-	1,101	3,546
Weigh Scales .....	13	-	-	-	-	10	23
Court of Revision(1) .....	-	-	-	-	-	11	11

(1) Review of Land and Building Evaluation for Local Taxes.

(2) Appeal Board of Court of Revision.

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TABLE 78. Analysis of Other Expenditure - British Columbia - 1971 - \$.000's

	Repairs and Maintenance	Rentals	Debt Principal	Charges Interest	Other Financial	Unspecified Other	Total
Law Enforcement .....							
Police Forces .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
Provincial .....							289
Local .....	25	—	130	74	44	—	16
Administration .....	676	—	—	—	—	—	719
Own Force Operations .....							1,395
Courts .....							
Provincial .....	698	637	—	1,017	26	65	2,443
Local .....	92	31	31	104	—	1,938	2,196
Corrections .....	253	—	—	—	—	615	868
Provincial .....	59	—	—	—	—	768	827
Local .....							
Regulatory .....							
Provincial .....	567	136	—	—	—	200	903
Local .....	10	—	—	—	—	1,101	1,111
Other .....							
Provincial .....	—	—	—	—	—	97	97
Local .....	6	—	—	—	—	1,043	1,049

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TABLE 79. Law Enforcement(1) - Territorial Government Expenditure - Yukon Territory - 1971 - \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	794	-	-	794
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	-	-	-	194	-	-	194

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.



TABLE 80. Courts(1) — Territorial Government Expenditure — Yukon Territory — 1971 — \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Administration .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	193
Supreme Court .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Magistrates Court .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Juvenile Court .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Appeal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice of The Peace Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Small Debts Court .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Coroners' Inquests .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Legal Aid .....	—	—	—	—	—	18	18

(1) Detail not available at this time.

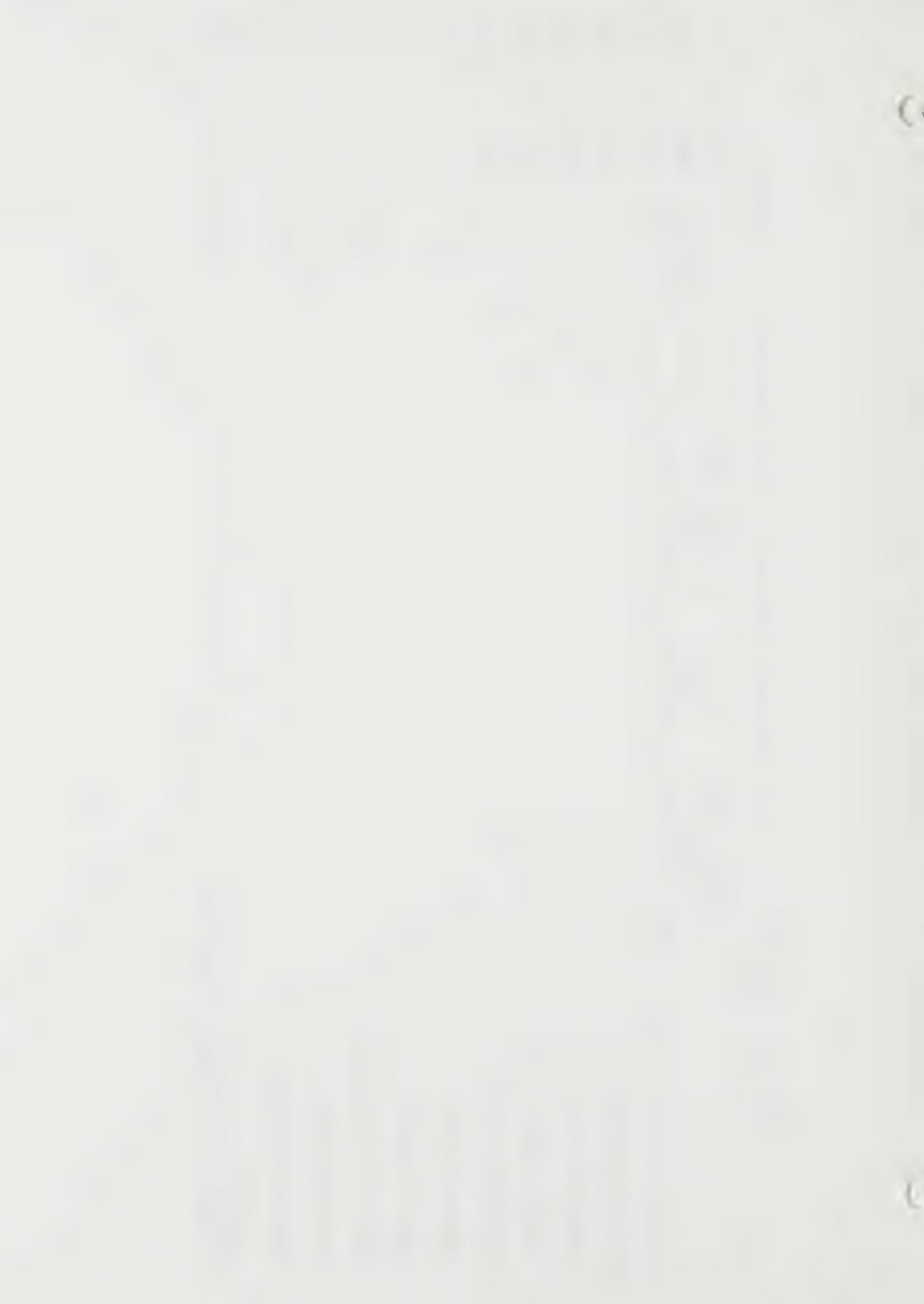


TABLE 81. Penal - Corrective(1) - Territorial Government Expenditure - Yukon Territory - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	708
Administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Juvenile Training Home .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Medium Security Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	440
Warden's Residence .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Adult and Juvenile Probation Service .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	44

(1) Detail not available at this time.

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TABLE 82. Regulatory(1) - Territorial Government Expenditure - Yukon Territory - 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Weigh Scales .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

(1) Detail not available at this time.

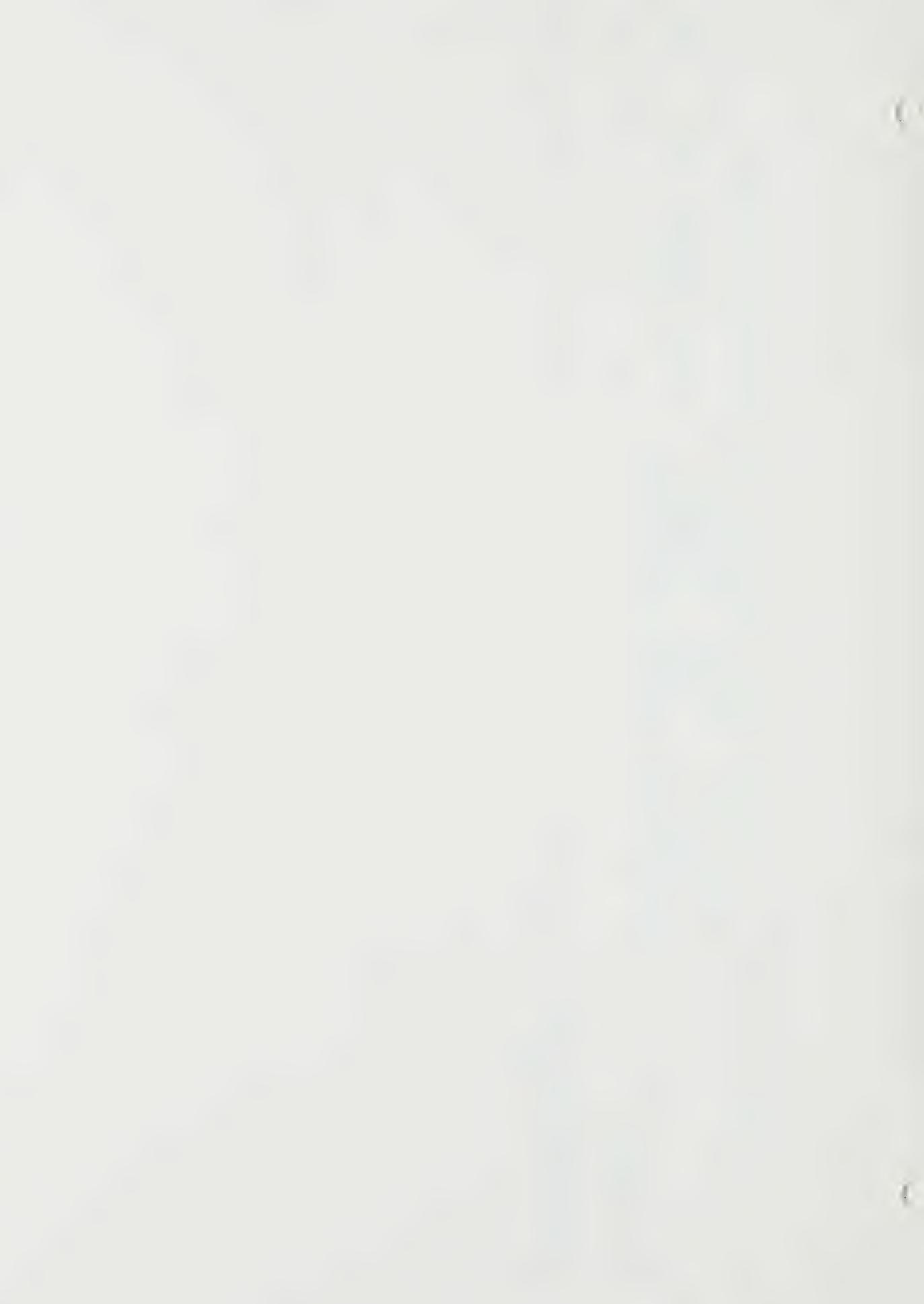


TABLE 83. Law Enforcement(1) — Territorial Government Expenditure — Northwest Territories — 1971 — \$.000's

	Employee Benefits	Salaries, Wages and Equipment	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	—	—	—	—	1,767	—	—	1,767
R.C.M.P. Contract .....	—	—	—	—	1,767	—	—	1,767

(1) Data for other law enforcement agencies not available at this time.

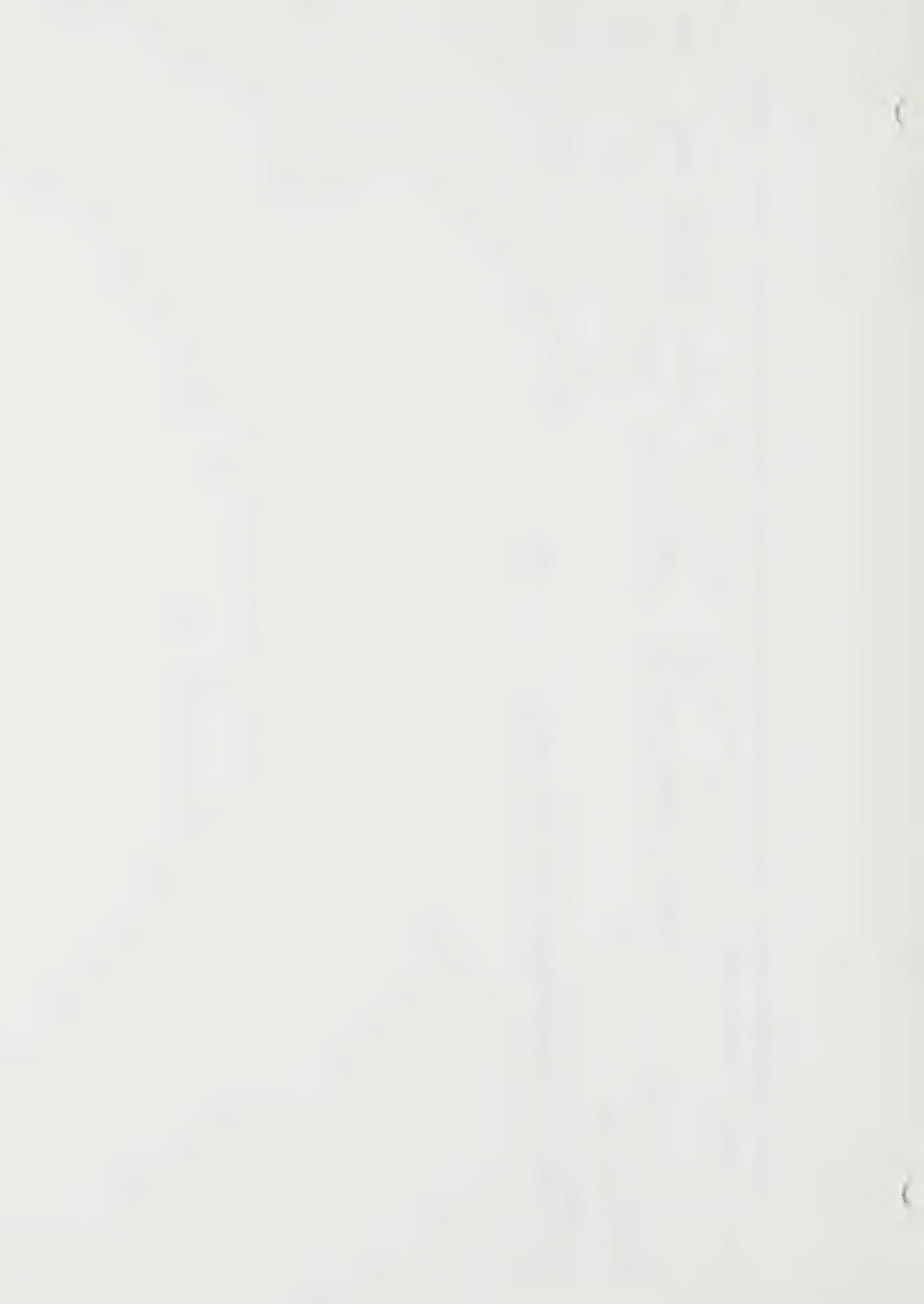


TABLE 84. Courts - Territorial Government Expenditure - Northwest Territories - 1971 - \$ .000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	-	-	456	456
Administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Operations .....	-	-	-	-	-	409	409
Legal Aid .....	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

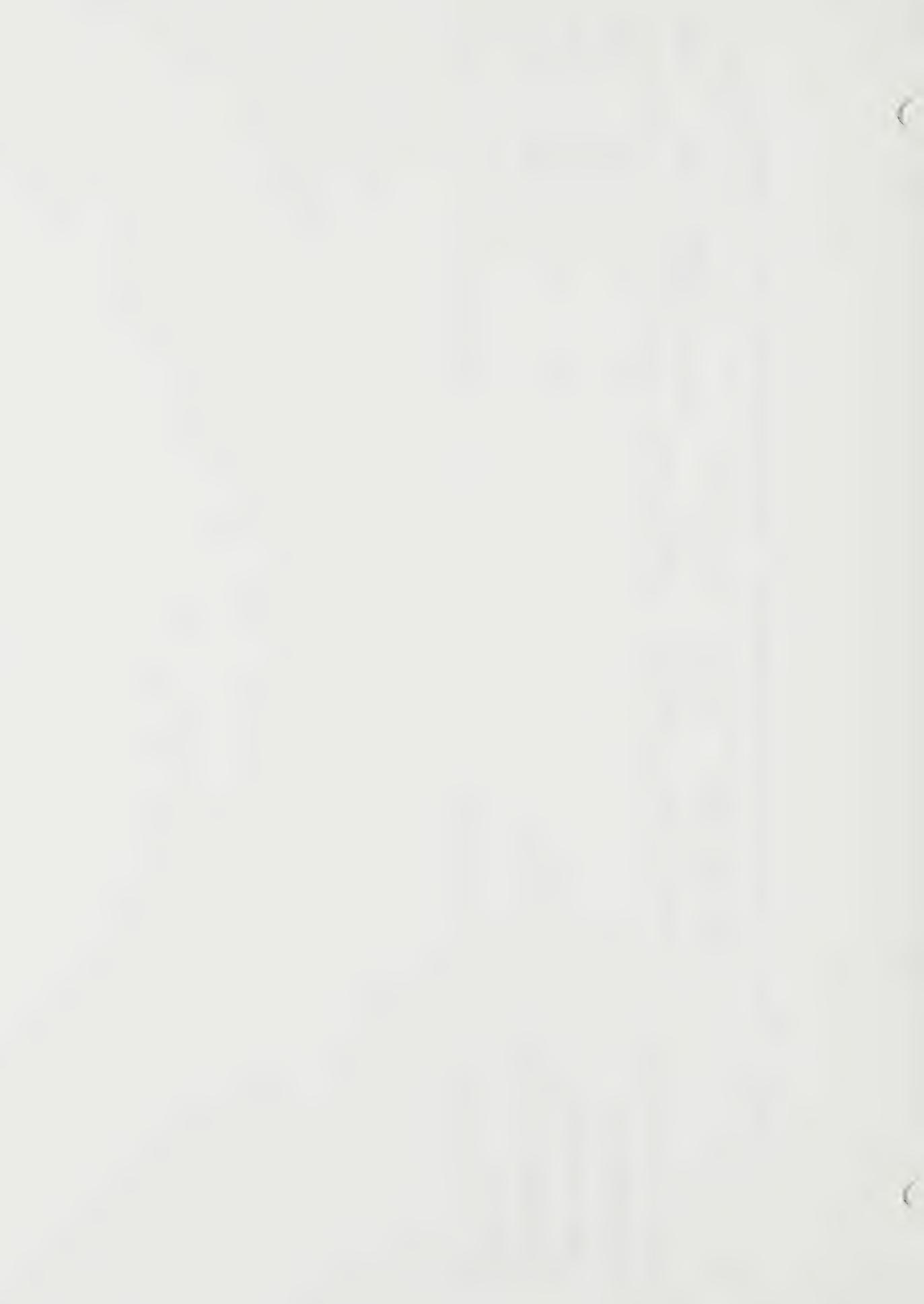


TABLE 85. Penal-Corrective - Territorial Government Expenditure - Northwest Territories - 1971 - \$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	-	-	-	-	-	1,124	1,124
Correction Services .....	-	-	-	-	-	1,124	1,124



TABLE 86. Regulatory — Territorial Government Expenditure — Northwest Territories — 1971—\$.000's

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Total Expenditure .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
Administration of Ordinance .....	—	—	—	—	—	89	89
Labour Standards .....	—	—	—	—	—	86	86
Weigh Scales .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Legal Services .....	—	—	—	—	—	132	132



TABLE 87. Selected Municipalities - Analysis of Audit - City of Montreal, Quebec - 1971 - \$

Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Police Department . . . . .	47,702,427	873,588	—	770,675	—	49,722,690
Direction . . . . .	966,313	20,450	—	70,950	—	1,222,723
Office of Director . . . . .	235,683	6,300	—	10,200	—	277,183
Studies and Planning . . . . .	46,528	13,100	—	7,400	—	67,028
Special Works . . . . .	—	—	—	48,000	—	48,000
Special Investigation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	140,000	140,000
Supervision . . . . .	177,280	400	—	5,100	—	182,780
Morality . . . . .	506,822	650	—	250	—	507,722
Administration . . . . .	7,559,731	92,370	—	55,725	—	7,907,226
Management . . . . .	390,437	12,000	—	8,700	—	411,137
Training . . . . .	1,160,009	30,350	—	5,675	—	1,396,034
Communications and Trans- port . . . . .	826,211	24,270	—	1,800	—	852,281
Permits . . . . .	321,863	7,400	—	1,500	—	330,763
Courts and Detention . . . . .	1,816,767	4,950	—	27,750	—	1,849,467
Secretariat . . . . .	3,044,444	13,400	—	9,700	—	3,067,544
Constabulary . . . . .	27,573,372	700,768	—	256,760	—	28,530,840
Management . . . . .	65,796	626,349	—	185,750	—	877,895
Stations . . . . .	25,287,900	33,619	—	50,900	—	25,372,419
Mobile Unit . . . . .	1,088,947	450	—	5,175	—	1,094,572
Aid to Youth . . . . .	513,622	1,600	—	1,200	—	516,422
Crime Prevention . . . . .	61,626	24,400	—	750	—	86,776
Mounted Police . . . . .	555,421	14,350	—	12,985	—	582,756
Criminal Investigation . . . . .	6,920,753	60,000	—	387,840	—	7,368,595
Management . . . . .	138,943	4,600	—	351,600	—	495,143
Investigations . . . . .	3,779,925	11,300	—	7,300	—	3,798,525
Night Patrol . . . . .	224,571	625	—	250	—	225,446
Miscellaneous . . . . .	60,800	—	—	75	150	61,025
Criminal Investigations . . . . .	668,695	—	—	850	—	678,285
Stolen Autos . . . . .	182,192	—	—	200	—	182,592



TABLE 87. Selected Municipalities - Analysis of Adult - City of Montreal, Quebec - 1971 - \$ - Concluded

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
<b>Criminal Investigation -</b>							
Concluded							
Frauds and Bankruptcies	411,722	875	-	8,650	-	-	421,247
Identification Bureau . . . . .	470,574	32,075	-	1,150	-	-	503,799
Social Security . . . . .	796,628	3,750	-	8,600	-	-	808,978
Anti-Terrorist . . . . .	186,703	5,650	-	1,200	-	-	193,553
Employee Benefits - Police . . . . .	4,682,378	-	-	-	-	-	4,682,378
Law Department . . . . .	2,536,930	74,550	-	54,250	-	-	2,665,730
Attorney's Office . . . . .	795,475	49,700	-	31,000	-	-	876,175
Notary's Office . . . . .	73,249	2,100	-	550	-	-	75,899
Claims Office . . . . .	256,073	2,250	-	10,950	-	-	269,273
Municipal Court . . . . .	1,412,133	20,500	-	11,750	-	-	1,444,383
Evaluation Revision Board . . . . .	767,729	4,075	-	2,315	-	-	774,729
Fire Commissioners Court . . . . .	73,675	-	-	400	-	-	74,300
Civil Protection . . . . .	172,859	28,200	-	29,400	-	-	225
Permits and Inspection Dept.	3,007,382	43,600	-	738,718	-	-	3,788,200
Administrative Division . . . . .	429,331	9,700	-	20,840	-	100	459,971
Construction Division . . . . .	887,297	11,200	-	41,656	-	-	940,153
Plumbing Division . . . . .	639,671	10,700	-	38,056	-	-	688,427
Occupancy Division . . . . .	1,051,083	12,000	-	37,566	-	-	1,100,649



TABLE 88. Selected Municipalities - Analysis of Audit - Metropolitan Toronto - Ontario - 1971 - \$

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
<b>Metropolitan Police Commission</b>							
Administration .....	50,874,391	-	-	-	-	934,603	51,808,994
Operation and Maintenance							
Motor Vehicles .....	-	-	2,000,494	-	-	-	2,000,494
Traffic Safety .....	-	-	-	-	-	21,200	21,200
Special Equipment .....	-	20,750	-	-	-	-	20,750
Clothing and Equipment .....	-	1,016,380	-	-	-	-	1,016,380
Mounted Police .....	-	-	-	-	45,500	45,500	
Communications .....	-	-	381,658	-	-	-	381,658
Rental, Maintenance of Buildings .....	-	-	-	-	-	126,060	126,060
Lock-up Facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	85,000
Parking Tag Expense .....	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
Building Alterations .....	-	-	-	-	50,650	50,650	
Relocation of Divisions	-	-	-	-	-	93,859	93,859
Metropolitan Licensing Com- mission .....	695,600	56,500	31,300	-	-	39,200	822,600
Legal Department .....	527,150	27,555	-	51,922	-	-	606,627
Property Department .....	458,250	-	-	62,000	-	298,600	818,850
Debt Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal .....	-	-	-	-	-	213,140	213,140
Interest .....	-	-	-	-	-	316,665	316,665
Capital Expenditures	-	1,365,000	-	-	-	-	1,365,000
Communications System .....	-	-	-	-	-	975,000	975,000
Police Stations .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE 89. Selected Municipalities — Analysis of Audit — City of Vancouver, B.C. — 1971 — \$

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Police .....	70,877,543	753,978	—	—	—	7,437,872	72,463,393
Officer Uniform Branch,							
Clerical .....	10,877,543	—	—	—	—	—	10,877,543
Office Expenses .....		153,978	—	—	—	—	153,978
Public Safety Building							
Operations and Maintenance .....	—	—	—	—	—	209,863	209,863
Oakridge Substation Operations and Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	4,005	4,005
Police Garage Operations and Maintenance .....	—	—	—	—	—	96,999	96,999
Impounding, Storage of Vehicles .....	—	—	—	—	—	7,565	7,565
Automotive and Mounted Equipment Maintenance ..	—	—	—	—	—	383,587	383,587
Radio Maintenance .....	—	—	—	—	—	37,852	37,852
Training Expenses .....	—	—	—	—	—	122,823	122,823
Crime Detection Laboratory							
Other Expenses .....	—	—	—	—	—	353,768	353,768
New Equipment .....	—	—	—	—	—	206,730	206,730
Parking Meters .....	56,965	7,426	—	—	89	30,952	89,432
Courts .....	2,043,508	—	—	—	—	478,040	2,467,548
Provincial Courts .....	777,218	—	—	—	—	205,441	982,659
Provincial Court-Family Division .....	693,767	—	—	—	—	84,848	778,615
Prosecutor .....	461,563	—	—	—	—	49,170	510,733
Coroners .....	110,960	—	—	—	—	78,581	189,541



TABLE 89. Selected Municipalities — Analysis of Audit — City of Vancouver, B.C. — \$ — Concluded

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Corrections—Juvenile Deten-						
tion Home .....	162,726	—	—	—	47,222	209,958
Regulatory .....	1,463,218	—	—	—	759,270	1,622,428
Administration .....	260,083	—	—	—	39,198	299,281
Inspection and Enforcement	909,345	—	—	—	65,714	975,059
Development .....	245,156	—	—	—	—	479
Building Construction	48,634	—	—	—	—	49,985
Sup'n. .....	—	—	—	—	39,567	39,567
New Equipment .....	—	—	—	—	12,901	12,901
Weigh Scales .....	—	—	—	—	257,394	338,605
Other .....	87,211	—	—	—	20,397	107,608
Animal and Pest Control .....	87,211	—	—	—	230,997	230,997
Legal Services .....	—	—	—	—	285,999	285,999
Debt Charges .....	—	—	—	—	151,012	151,012
Police .....	—	—	—	—	134,987	134,987
Courts .....	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE 90. Selected Municipalities — Analysis of Audit — City of Victoria, B.C. — 1971 — \$

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Supplies and Equipment	Transportation and Communications	Services	Transfer Payments	Other	Total
Police .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,654,402
Courts .....	296,513	77,640	9,701	1,820	42,000	138,771	505,445
Provincial Magistrates							
Court .....	210,443	11,690	6,269	—	—	—	25,954
Provincial Court-Family Division .....	86,070	5,950	3,432	1,820	41,000	18,956	157,228
Prosecutor .....	—	—	—	—	—	93,861	93,861
Corrections .....	100,886	70,452	2,327	—	—	—	728,837
Juvenile Detention Home	72,368	9,381	—	—	—	10,199	91,948
Youth Attendance Centre	28,518	1,071	2,327	—	—	4,973	36,889
Regulatory .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	180,536
Protective Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,279
Weigh Scales .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,257
Other .....	—	—	—	36,000	17,000	10,715	63,715
S.P.C.A. ....	—	—	—	—	17,000	—	17,000
Legal Services .....	—	—	—	36,000	—	10,715	46,715



Appendix "A"

The United States of America-Federal Criminal Justice System

A Comparison with Canadian Federal Equivalents

U.S.A.

CANADA

POLICE PROTECTION

The Congress

U.S. Capitol Police

Dept. of the Interior

National Parks Service  
U.S. Park Police  
U.S. Park Rangers

Dept. of Justice

Bureau of Narcotics  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Immigration Service  
U.S. Border Patrol

Drug Abuse Law Enforcement

Dept. of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration  
Airport Police  
Office of Air Transportation Security  
United States Coast Guard

Dept. of Treasury

Bureau of Customs  
Internal Revenue Service  
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Intelligence Division  
Internal Security Division  
Office of Law Enforcement  
United States Secret Service

Federal Reserve System

Office of Building Security Services

General Service Administration

Office of Federal Protective Service  
Management

Parliament

House of Commons and Senate  
Protective Service

Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs

National Parks Branch

National Capital Commission  
N.C.C. Park Wardens

Dept. of Solicitor General

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Dept. of Manpower and Immigration

Immigration Enforcement and Control

Dept. of Solicitor General

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Dept. of Transport

Airport Police  
No Federal Equivalent  
Canadian Coast Guard

Dept. of National Revenue-Customs and Excise

Customs Branch  
Intelligence and Enforcement Directorate  
Excise Branch  
Dept. of National Revenue - Taxation  
Tax Compliance and Special Investigations  
Divisions

Dept. of Solicitor General - R.C.M.P.

Bank of Canada

R.C.M.P.

Dept. of Supply and Services



Smithsonian Institution

National Zoological Park Police  
Smithsonian Institution Guard Force

United States Postal Service

Postal Inspection Service

Veterans Administration

Hospital Protective Staff

National Museums

Security Services Branch

Dept. of Justice

United States Marshalls Service

Federal Judiciary

Administrative Office U.S. Courts  
Federal Judicial Center  
U.S. Supreme Court  
U.S. Court of Appeals  
U.S. Court of Claims  
U.S. Customs Courts  
U.S. District Courts  
U.S. Tax Court  
U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

Dept. of Justice

No Federal Equivalent

Departmental Administration  
No Federal Equivalent  
Supreme Court of Canada  
Federal Court of Canada  
Federal Court of Canada  
No Federal Equivalent  
No Federal Equivalent  
Tax Review Board  
Dept. of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
Patent Appeal Board

LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

Dept. of Justice

Administration Division

Antitrust Division

Civil Division  
Criminal Division

Internal Security Division  
Civil Rights Division  
Land and Natural Resources Division  
Office of Legal Counsel  
Office of the Attorney General  
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Dept. of Justice

Departmental Administration

Dept. of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Bureau of Competition Policy

Dept. of Justice

Civil Law and Civil Litigation Section  
Criminal Prosecutions Section  
Criminal Law Reform Implementation Section  
No Federal Equivalent  
No Federal Equivalent  
No Federal Equivalent  
General Counsel  
Office of Minister (Attorney General)  
Office of the Deputy Minister (Dept. Attorney General)

(1)

(2)

Office of the Solicitor General

Dept. of Solicitor General-Minister's Office

Tax Division

Dept. of Justice

Tax Litigation Section

Board of Immigration Appeals

Immigration Appeal Board

INDIGENT DEFENCE

Federal Judiciary

Federal Public Defender Organizations

No Federal Equivalent

Community Defender Organizations

No Federal Equivalent

Representation by Court-Appointed Counsel

No Federal Equivalent

Office of Economic Opportunity

No Federal Equivalent

Legal Services Program

CORRECTIONS

Dept. of Health Education and Welfare

National Institute of Mental Health

No Federal Equivalent

Clinical Research Center

Dept. of Justice

Board of Parole

Dept. of Solicitor General

Bureau of Prisons

National Parole Board

Office of the Pardon Attorney

Canadian Penitentiary Service

National Parole Board

Clemency and Criminal Records Div.

Federal Judiciary

Federal Probation Service

National Parole Service

OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Temporary Study Commissions

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

National Institute of Mental Health

No Federal Equivalent

Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency

Dept. of the Interior

Community Relations Service

No Federal Equivalent

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration



## Appendix "B"

### Law Enforcement - Police Forces

#### Canada

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in addition to their provincial and municipal responsibilities under contract, operate as and are the federal police in Canada. As such they have jurisdiction anywhere in Canada for the enforcement of federal statutes and Executive Orders and the provision of National Police Services, the suppression of smuggling and traffic in narcotic drugs and the protection of government property. In addition they undertake for the federal government secret and security services.



## Law Enforcement - Police Forces - By Province

### Newfoundland

The provincial government provides, in addition to provincial police services through contract with the R.C.M.P., all cities and towns, with the exception of Labrador City, with police services. These services are provided by the Newfoundland Constabulary in St. John's and elsewhere by the R.C.M.P. Labrador City has a separate contract with the R.C.M.P. for policing that municipality. This special arrangement arises out of Labrador City's company town status. The city of Corner Brook receives an annual grant, through the Attorney General, to assist in its contract with the R.C.M.P.

### Prince Edward Island

Under contract with the province, the R.C.M.P. polices the entire province with the exception of the City of Charlottetown and the incorporated towns. The towns of Souris, Georgetown, Montague and Alberton and the Village of Tignish contract separately with the R.C.M.P.

### Nova Scotia

Policing in cities and towns is entirely a local responsibility. The rest of the province is policed under R.C.M.P. contract. Municipalities may make individual contracts with the R.C.M.P.

The province provides direct aid toward the cost of operating local police forces through transfer payments under the Municipal Services Act for current operating costs. The amount provided is based on the population and street mileage and the percentage is the same as that established under the education foundation program.

### New Brunswick

Except in cities and towns the province is policed by the R.C.M.P. under contract. Cities and towns may, however, elect to contract separately with the R.C.M.P.



Quebec

In the Quebec Police Act of 1968 all provisions previously contained in other acts relative to policing were consolidated. This act established a police commission for the province and provided for the establishment of the Quebec Police Institute. The Quebec Police Force, under the authority of the Attorney General, is responsible for policing the whole of the province with the exception of cities and towns. The latter may contract with the Quebec Police for the provision of services.

Ontario

Municipalities are responsible for maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction. Where population is insufficient to warrant the maintenance of a police force or where adequate police services are not being provided, the Ontario Provincial Police may police the area under contract or under such terms and conditions as prescribed by the Minister.

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing all of the province not within a municipality and for maintaining traffic patrols on the Queen's highways and designated connecting links. In addition they enforce certain provincial statutes and maintain a criminal investigation branch to assist municipal forces.

The Ontario Police Commission is an independent body established under the Police Act and acts to coordinate all police force operations in the province by developing standards, providing uniform training, exercising wide investigating powers and acting as an appellate body in disciplinary matters, both provincial and municipal. Municipal police forces are generally governed by Boards of Commissioners of Police.

Manitoba

The R.C.M.P. acts as provincial police under contract. In addition, a number of municipalities contract with them for police services. The larger centres, notably Winnipeg, maintain their own municipal force.



Saskatchewan

Under contract, the R.C.M.P. polices the entire province outside cities, towns and villages having population of 500 or more. Thirty-six cities and towns contract separately with the R.C.M.P. Sixty-two towns and villages with populations from 500 to 1,500 contract with the Attorney General for R.C.M.P. services. The municipalities pay the costs of the extra police required for populations in excess of 500, and the province absorbs additional costs such as maintenance and escort of prisoners and rental of police premises. The province pays a grant of .50¢ per capita to municipalities providing police protection.

Alberta

The R.C.M.P. polices the province under contract. The terms provide for the policing of the rural areas and of municipalities with a population not exceeding 1,500. The municipal policing is at no cost to the municipalities concerned. Municipalities with populations in excess of 1,500 may contract with the R.C.M.P. or establish their own forces.

Where a municipality, previously policed by the R.C.M.P. without cost, becomes obliged to enter into a policing agreement by reason of its population having exceeded 1,500, the province provides financial assistance, phased over five years, to enable the costs to be gradually assumed.

The province operates a municipal police training program.

British Columbia

Under the Municipal Act, responsibility for policing is placed on cities and district municipalities but not on towns, villages or rural areas, where responsibility is directly that of the province. Every city and district with its own police force must appoint a Board of Commissioners of Police.

The R.C.M.P. polices the province under contract. Certain cities and districts contract directly with the R.C.M.P. Five cities and eight districts maintain their own forces.



Yukon Territory

The R.C.M.P. is responsible for policing the whole of the territory under agreement. There are no municipal police forces.

Northwest Territories

The R.C.M.P. is responsible for policing the whole of the territory under agreement. There are no municipal police forces.



## Appendix "C"

### The Courts in Canada, The Provinces and Territories

#### Federal

The Supreme Court of Canada. (The Court of last resort)

The Federal Court of Canada. This new Court absorbed the old Exchequer Court on June 1, 1971. The new Court has increased jurisdictions and two divisions, one for trials and one for appeals. Both divisions are circuit courts. The Federal Court has exclusive jurisdiction to review all decisions of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature made by Federal boards, commissions and tribunals. The jurisdiction of the trial division of the Federal Court extends to bills of exchange, promissory notes, aeronautics, and works and undertakings connecting provinces or extending beyond provincial boundaries.

The Tax Appeal Board has been absorbed by the Tax Review Board and is now responsible to the Minister of Justice.

The federal government appoints and pays judges of the Superior Courts of the Provinces and County and District Court judges.



The Courts

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland

The province pays the salaries of all magistrates and the cost of establishing, maintaining and administering Magistrates' Courts. The St. John's Traffic Court is maintained by the province as are the district courts. There are seven judicial districts but only four district court judges are appointed. The province operates the St. John's Family Court.

Prince Edward Island

All magistrates are appointed and paid by the province. The province owns and maintains Supreme Court buildings in Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown.

Sheriffs are appointed and paid by the province. However, they derive most of their income from fees.

Coroners are a provincial responsibility.

Juvenile Courts are located in Charlottetown and in King's, Prince and Queen's Counties. They are administered by the provincial department of the Attorney General.

There are no family courts in this province.

Nova Scotia

Court houses are municipally owned and operated. The province makes a grant to the Halifax Court House Commission for facilities used by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.

The provincial department of the Attorney General pays the salaries of provincial magistrates and the operating expenses of their offices.

There is one Juvenile Court and two Family Courts in the province.

Sheriffs' salaries and medical examiners' fees are paid by the province as are court reporting services.

Fees for jurors and witnesses are a municipal responsibility.



New Brunswick

Since 1967 the province has assumed responsibility for all of the administration of justice above the local by-law level.

Juvenile Courts under the Department of Justice are established at fourteen locations.

All of the County Courts, Juvenile and Family Courts and the Supreme Court are administered through the Department of Justice and all related costs are a provincial responsibility.

Quebec

The courts are, with the exception of Municipal Courts (formerly called Recorder's Courts) the responsibility of the province, through the Department of Justice. The cost of the operations of the Provincial Courts, Court of Sessions, Social Welfare Courts, is the responsibility of that department. The Attorney General, under whose authority operate the sheriffs, court clerks, prothonotaries and prosecutors, also comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Each judicial district has a sheriff who administers the court house operations. Construction and maintenance of court houses is a provincial expense.

Ontario

The province assumed complete responsibility for the administration of the courts from the municipalities in 1968. All of the costs associated with provincial courts, criminal and family divisions, are paid by the province. These costs include those of providing administrative, court reporting and clerical staff for all courts and judicial offices, all fees and expenses connected with the operation of Justices of the Peace in criminal matters, jurors' fees and expenses, witnesses' fees and expenses and all fees and expenses connected with coroners' investigations and inquests.

The financial and administrative responsibility for the provision, maintenance and operation of courts of criminal, civil and family jurisdiction rests with the province. In places where the premises



housing the courts are municipally owned there are financial arrangements made with the municipalities. These are either arm's length transactions, involving rental and maintenance, or take the form of annual payments equivalent to the debt charges on the asset.

Manitoba

With the exception of Winnipeg all courts in the province are maintained at provincial expense. In Winnipeg the city reimburses the province for 50% of the salaries of the city's magistrates and Crown prosecutors. Additionally, the city supplies and pays all other staff of the city courts.

Winnipeg is further unique in that magistrates are exclusively either adult or juvenile court judges. Elsewhere in the province magistrates act in both capacities.

Sheriffs and coroners are a provincial responsibility.

Saskatchewan

All courts in the province are operated and maintained at provincial expense, though cities are responsible for providing court room facilities and clerical staff for Magistrates' Courts. Juvenile Court services are provided throughout the province using Department of Welfare Regional Office facilities and staff. Police magistrates act as juvenile court judges.

There are no family courts in this province.

Alberta

All court rooms and judicial offices are supplied by the province. Provincial judges, Justices of the Peace, coroners, sheriffs, bailiffs and other judicial officers are paid by the province.

Juvenile and Family Courts are established in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Grande Prairie.

British Columbia

The Provincial Court Act, which became effective in 1969, provided that all magistrates holding office at that time became judges of the



Provincial Court with jurisdiction in the Family Court Division. Under the Act there is only one court and all judges have jurisdiction to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the court, including prosecutions under the Criminal Code and Federal and Provincial statutes, prosecutions under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and cases being dealt with in the Small Claims Division.

Cities and district municipalities that do their own policing and prosecution are responsible for the provision and maintenance of all physical facilities required by the Provincial Court within the municipality. Judges' salaries, however, are paid by the province. Court facilities in all other locations are the province's responsibility. In certain municipalities there is a cost-sharing arrangement when facilities are used for cases arising both in unorganized territory and in the municipality.

All sheriffs are appointed by the province. In Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster they are salaried. Elsewhere they receive a monthly emolument and retain their fees.

#### Yukon Territory

The territorial government operates and maintains all courts in the territory.

#### Northwest Territories

The territorial government operates and maintains all courts in the territory.



Appendix "D"

Penal-Corrective Institutions

This listing is presented somewhat differently from the others in order to display graphically the institutional changes which have occurred between 1971 and 1975. This method should serve as well to illustrate the growth of, and consolidation taking place in, the correctional institution field over that time period, with the consequences of such change for the study of public expenditure on justice.

Newfoundland

1971

1975

Federal There are no Federal institutions in this province.

Provincial-Juvenile

Boys' Home and Training School  
Whitbourne and Pleasantville  
St. John's

Girls' Home and Training School  
St. John's

Whitbourne School for Boys  
Whitbourne

St. John's School for Boys  
St. John's

Pleasantville School for Girls  
St. John's

Department responsible

Public Welfare

Rehabilitation and Recreation

Adult

Her Majesty's Penitentiary  
St. John's

Salmonier Prison Camp

Harbour Grace County Jail

Her Majesty's Penitentiary  
St. John's

Salmonier Prison Camp

Harbour Grace County Jail

Department responsible

Justice

Justice



Prince Edward Island

1971

1975

Federal There are no Federal institutions in this province.

Provincial-Juvenile

There are no juvenile institutions in this province.

Arrangements are made with the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for detention in their institutions.

Department responsible

Welfare

Social Services

Adult

Prince County Jail

Prince County Jail

Queen's County Jail

Queen's County Jail

King's County Jail

King's County Jail

Department responsible

Attorney General

Attorney General



Nova Scotia

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	Springhill (Medium) Institution -	Springhill (Medium) Institution Carlton Centre (Halifax)

Provincial-Juvenile

The Nova Scotia School for Girls  
The Nova Scotia School for Boys  
St. Euphrasia's School (Private)

The Nova Scotia School for Girls  
The Nova Scotia School for Boys  
St. Euphrasia's School (Private)

Department responsible

Public Welfare

Social Services

Adult

Adult prisoners are confined to correctional institutions and jails operated by municipal authorities but subject to supervision and regulation by the Department of the Attorney General.

The municipal institutions are located as follows:

Cape Breton County - Sydney  
Colchester County - Truro  
Halifax County - Sackville  
King's County - Waterville

Department responsible

Attorney General

Attorney General



New Brunswick

1971

1975

Federal

Dorchester Penitentiary  
Dorchester Farm Annex  
Blue Mountain Correctional  
Institution

Dorchester Penitentiary  
Westmorland Institution  
The Parrtown Centre  
Dungarvon Forestry Camp

Provincial - Juvenile

New Brunswick Training School Youth Training Centre  
(Juvenile girls go to Nova Scotia Schools)

Department responsible

Justice

Justice

Adult

New Brunswick Central Reformatory - Central Reformatory  
Provincial Jails at: Provincial Jails at:

Saint John

Saint John

Fredericton

Fredericton

Dorchester

Moncton

Richibucto

Richibucto

Woodstock

Woodstock

Dalhousie

Dalhousie

Bathurst

Bathurst

St. Andrews

St. Andrews

Hampton

Perth-Andover

Interprovincial Home (Female)

-

Riverview

Department responsible

Justice

Justice



Quebec

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	Archambault Institution St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Ste. Anne des Plaines Work Annex Federal Training Center - Laval Cowansville Institution Leclerc Institution - Laval Special Correctional Unit - Laval St. Hubert Centre Correctional Staff College - Laval	Archambault Institution Montée St. François Institution Ste. Anne des Plaines (Min. Sec.) Institution Federal Training Centre - Laval Cowansville Institution Leclerc Institution - Laval Community Correctional Centre - Laval St. Hubert Centre Correctional Staff College - Laval Regional Psychiatric Centre Laval Institution

Provincial - Juvenile

Protective Schools

Boscoville	Boscoville
Boys' Farm and Training School	Boys' Farm and Training School
Centre Berthelet	Centre Berthelet
Girls' Cottage School	Girls' Cottage School
Notre-Dame de la Merci	Notre-Dame de la Merci
Notre-Dame de la Garde	Notre-Dame de la Garde
Notre-Dame de Laval	Notre-Dame de Laval
Ste-Agnes	Ste-Agnes
Ste-Helene	Ste-Helene
Ste-Domitille	Ste-Domitille
Manoir Charles de Foucauld	Laurentian Placement Centre
Marian Hall	Marian Hall
Mont St-Antoine Inc.	Mont St-Antoine Inc.



1971

1975

Placement Centres at:

Montreal (6)  
Quebec City (4)  
Sherbrooke (1)

Montreal (4)  
Quebec City (1)

Psychiatric Clinics at:

Montreal  
Quebec City

Montreal  
Quebec City

Department responsible

Social Affairs

Social Affairs

Adult

Detention Establishments located at:

Alma	(J) Alma
Amos	(S) Amos
Arthabaska	(S) Arthabaska
Baie-Comeau	(S) Baie-Comeau
Campbell's Bay	(J) Campbell's Bay
Chibougamou	(J) Chibougamou
Chicoutimi	(R) Chicoutimi
Cowansville	(S) Cowansville
Hâvre-Aubert	(S) Hâvre-Aubert
Hull	(R) Hull
Joliette	(S) Joliette
La Malbaie	(S) Montmagny
Matane	(S) Matane
Mont-Laurier	(S) Mont-Laurier
Montmagny	(P) Montreal-Palais de Justice
Montreal (Men)	(P) Montreal Prevention Centre
Montreal Prevention Centre	(P) Montreal Detention Centre
Montreal Tanguay House (Fem.)	(P) Tanguay House
New Carlisle	(S) New Carlisle



Percé	(S) Percé
Quebec (Men)	(P) Quebec Detention Centre
Quebec-Gomin House (Female)	(P) Gomin House
Rivière du Loup	(S) Rivière du Loup
Roberval	(S) Roberval
Rouyn	(R) Rouyn
Rimouski	(R) Rimouski
Sept-Iles	(R) Sept-Iles
Sherbrooke	(R) Sherbrooke
Sorel	
Ste-Anne-des-Monts	(J) Ste-Anne-des-Monts
St-Hyacinthe	(R) St-Hyacinthe
St-Jean-d'Iberville	(S) St-Jean-d'Iberville
St-Jérôme	(S) St-Jérôme
St-Joseph-de-Beauce	(R) St-Joseph-de-Beauce
Trois-Rivières	(R) Trois-Rivières
Valleyfield	(S) Valleyfield
Ville-Marie	
Waterloo	(P) Réhabilitation Centre-Waterloo
	(J) La Malbaie
	(J) Thetford-Mines
<u>Department responsible</u>	
Justice	Justice
	(P) Principal Establishment
	(R) Regional Establishment
	(S) Secondary Establishment
	(J) Provincial Jail



ONTARIO

Federal

Kingston Penitentiary  
Prison for Women-Kingston  
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp  
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp  
Collins Bay Penitentiary  
Collins Bay Farm Annex  
Millhaven Institution  
Joyceville Institution  
Joyceville Farm Annex  
Warkworth Institution  
The Montgomery Centre  
Correctional Staff College

1975

Regional Reception Centre-Kingston  
Prison for Women Kingston  
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp  
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp  
Collins Bay Institution  
Frontenac Institution  
Millhaven Institution  
Joyceville Institution  
  
Warkworth Institution  
Montgomery Centre  
Correctional Staff College  
Bath Institution  
Pittsburgh Institution  
The Portsmouth Centre  
Regional Psychiatric Centre-Kingston  
Regional Stores-Kingston

Provincial-Juvenile

Institutions

Pine Ridge School  
Coldsprings Forestry Camp  
Brookside School  
Grandview School  
Reception Centre for Girls-Galt  
Treatment Centre for Girls-Galt  
Hillcrest School  
Sprucedale School  
White Oaks Village  
Kawartha Lakes School  
Trelawney House  
Glendale School  
St. John's Training School  
St. Joseph's Training School  
St. Euphrasia's School

Pine Ridge School

Brookside School  
Grandview School  
Reception Centre - Oakville  
Cecil Facer School - Sudbury  
Hillcrest School  
Sprucedale School  
White Oaks Village  
Kawartha Lakes School  
Project D.A.R.E. Portage Lake  
Project D.A.R.E. Wendigo Lake  
St. John's School  
Ecole Champlain

Detention Homes (Municipal)

Observation Home-Hamilton  
Detention Home-Toronto  
Observation and Detention Home-Ottawa

Arrell Observation Home-Hamilton  
Detention Home-Toronto  
Children Observation and Detention Home - Ottawa

Department responsible

Correctional Services

Correctional Institutions



Adult

Institutions-Male

Brampton Adult Training Centre  
Burtch Adult Training Centre  
Burtch Correctional Centre  
Thunder Bay Adult Training Centre  
Monteith Adult Training Centre  
Monteith Correctional Centre  
Burwash Correctional Centre  
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre  
Rideau Correctional Centre  
Rideau Adult Training Centre  
Guelph Correctional Centre  
Millbrook Correctional Centre  
Mimico Correctional Centre  
Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic  
Hendrie Forestry Camp  
Hillsdale Forestry Camp  
Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp  
Dufferin Forestry Camp  
Camp Oliver Forestry  
Durham Camp

Institutions - Female

Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton  
Whitby Unit

Jails

Located at:

Barrie  
Brampton  
Brantford  
Brockville  
Cayuga  
Chatham  
Cobourg  
Cornwall  
Fort Frances  
Goderich  
Guelph  
Haileybury  
Hamilton  
Kenora  
Kitchener  
Lindsay  
L'Orignal  
London

Institutions-Male

Brampton Adult Training Center  
-  
Burtch Correctional Centre  
Thunder Bay Adult Training Centre  
Monteith Adult Training Centre  
Monteith Correctional Centre  
Glendale Adult Training Centre  
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre  
Rideau Correctional Centre  
Rideau Adult Training Centre  
Guelph Correctional Centre  
Millbrook Correctional Centre  
Mimico Correctional Centre  
Ontario Correctional Inst. - Brampton

Institutions - Female

Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton

Jails

Located at:

Barrie  
Brampton  
Brantford  
Brockville  
-  
Chatham  
Cobourg  
Cornwall  
Fort Frances  
-  
Guelph  
Haileybury  
Hamilton  
Kenora  
Kitchener  
Lindsay  
L'Orignal  
London



Milton	Milton
Monteith	Monteith
North Bay	North Bay
Orangeville	Orangeville
Ottawa	Ottawa-Carleton-Detention Centre
Owen Sound	Owen Sound
Parry Sound	Parry Sound
Pembroke	Pembroke
Perth	Perth
Peterborough	Peterborough
Quinte Regional Detention Centre	Quinte Detention Centre
Sarnia	Sarnia
Sault Ste Marie	Sault Ste Marie
McCreight's Forestry Camp	-
Simcoe	Simcoe
St. Catharines	-
St. Thomas	St. Thomas
Stratford	Stratford
Sudbury	Sudbury
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay
Toronto	Toronto
Walkerton	Walkerton
Welland	Niagara Detention Centre
Whitby	Whitby
Windsor	Windsor
Woodstock	Woodstock

Department responsible

Correctional Services

Correctional Institutions



MANITOBA

1971

1975

Federal

Manitoba Penitentiary  
Manitoba Farm Annex  
The Osborne Centre

Stony Mountain Institution  
Stony Mountain Farm Annex  
The Osborne Centre

Provincial - Juvenile

Juvenile Reception Centre  
Manitoba Home for Boys  
Manitoba Home for Girls

Manitoba Youth Centre  
Manitoba Home for Boys  
Manitoba Home for Girls

Department responsible

Health and Social Development

Corrective and Rehabilitative Services

Adult

Institutions

Manitoba Govt. Detention Home  
(Winnipeg)  
Correctional Inst. for Women  
Portage La Prairie  
Correctional Inst. For Women-The Pas  
Correctional Inst. for Men - Headingly  
Correctional Inst. for Men-Brandon  
Correctional Inst. for Men-Dauphin  
Correctional Inst. for Men-The Pas

Manitoba Gov. Detention Home (Winnipeg)  
Correctional Inst. for Women - Portage  
La Prairie  
Correctional Inst. for Men & Women -  
The Pas  
Correctional Inst. for Men-Headingly  
Correctional Inst. for Men-Brandon  
Correctional Inst. for Men-Dauphin

Rehabilitation Camps

Bannock Point  
Birds Hill  
Spruce Woods  
Egg Lake

Rehabilitation Camps

Bannock Point  
Birds Hill  
Spruce Woods  
Egg Lake

Department responsible

Health and Social Developemnt

Corrective and Rehabilitative Services



SASKATCHEWAN

1971

Federal

Saskatchewan Penitentiary  
Saskatchewan Farm Annex

1975

Saskatchewan Penitentiary  
Saskatchewan Pen. Farm Annex  
Oskana Centre - Regina

Provincial - Juvenile

Saskatchewan Boys School  
Roy Wilson Centre (Girls)

Saskatchewan Boys School  
Roy Wilson Centre (Girls)

Adult

Provincial Correctional Centre  
- Regina

Provincial Correctional Centre -  
Regina

Provincial Correctional Centre  
- Prince Albert

Provincial Correctional Centre -  
Prince Albert

Pine Grove Correctional Centre  
- (Women) Prince Albert

Pine Grove Correctional Centre -  
(Women)

Community Correctional Services

Community Training Residences.  
There are five of these

Department responsible

Welfare

Social Services



ALBERTA

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	Drumheller Institution	Drumheller Institution The Grierson Centre (Edmonton) Scarboro Centre (Calgary) Bowden Institution (Innisfail) Correctional Staff College (Edmonton)
<u>Provincial - Juvenile</u>	Youth Development Centre (Edmonton) Spruce Cliff Home (Calgary) Edmonton Detention Centre (Municipal) Calgary Detention Home (Municipal)	Youth Development Centre (Edmonton) Spruce Cliff Home (Calgary) Edmonton Detention Centre (Municipal) Calgary Detention Home (Municipal)
	<u>Department responsible</u>	
	Health and Social Development	Health and Social Development
	<u>Adult</u>	
	Belmont Rehabilitation Centre Nordegg Camp Site Provincial Jail (Lethbridge) Calgary Provincial Institution Fort Saskatchewan Provincial Inst. Peace River Correctional Inst. The Bowden Institution	Belmont Rehabilitation Centre Nordegg Camp Site Lethbridge Correctional Institution Calgary Correctional Institution Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Inst. Peace River Correctional Institution
	<u>Department responsible</u>	
	Attorney General	Solicitor General



British Columbia

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	<p>British Columbia Penitentiary Matsqui Institution William Head Institution Agassiz Correctional Camp Mountain Prison The West Georgia Centre Correctional Staff College (Western)</p>	<p>British Columbia Penitentiary Matsqui Institution William Head Institution Agassiz Correctional Camp Mountain Prison The Burrard Centre Correctional Staff College (Pacific) Ferndale Institution The Pandora Centre Robson Centre Regional Psychiatric Centre (Pacific)</p>
<u>Provincial - Juvenile</u>	<p>Brannan Lake School for Boys Willingdon School for Girls New Denver Youth Centre Juvenile Detention Home (Vancouver)</p>	<p>Island Youth Centre (Nanaimo) Juvenile Detention Home (Vancouver) Juvenile Detention (Victoria)</p>
	<u>Department responsible</u>	
	<p>Rehabilitation and Social Improvement</p>	<p>Human Resources</p>
	<u>Adult</u>	
	<p>New Haven Correctional Centre Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Alouette River Unit Twin Maples Farm Haney Correctional Centre Pine Ridge Camp Boulder Bay Camp Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre Clearwater Forest Camp Rayleigh Camp Prince George Regional Correctional Centre Hutda Lake Camp Chilliwack Forest Camps Mount Thurston Camp Ford Mountain Camp Centre Creek Camp Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre Snowdon Forest Camp Lakeview Forest Camp</p>	<p>New Haven Correctional Centre Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Alouette River Unit Twin Maples Farm Haney Correctional Centre Pine Ridge Camp Boulder Bay Camp Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre Clearwater Forest Camp Rayleigh Camp Prince George Regional Correctional Centre Hutda Lake Camp Chilliwack Forest Camps Mount Thurston Camp Ford Mountain Camp Centre Creek Camp Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre Snowdon Forest Camp Stave Lake Camp</p>
	<u>Department responsible</u>	
	<p>Attorney General</p>	<p>Attorney General</p>



YUKON TERRITORY

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	There are no Federal institutions in this territory	
<u>Territorial - Juvenile</u>		
	Yukon Juvenile Training Home	Yukon Juvenile Training Home
<u>Adult</u>		
	Whitehorse Correctional Institution	Whitehorse Correctional Institution
<u>Department responsible</u>		
	Corrections	Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Federal</u>	There are no Federal institutions in these territories	
<u>Territorial - Juvenile</u>		
	Fort Smith Juvenile Training Centre	Fort Smith Centre
<u>Adult</u>		
	Yellowknife Correctional Institution	Yellowknife Correctional Institution
	Yellowknife Correctional Camp	South MacKenzie Correctional Centre
		Baffin Correctional Centre
<u>Department responsible</u>		
	Social Development	Social Development



Appendix "E"

Parole and Probation

Federal

The National Parole Board and the National Parole Service

The National Parole Board is headquartered in Ottawa. Five regional offices are established for the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions. The board's function is to administer the Parole Act.

The National Parole Service is also headquartered in Ottawa, with five similar regional offices and thirty-nine district offices located throughout the regions. Parole Service officers are responsible for administering and enforcing conditions of parole.



Parole and Probation

Provincial

Newfoundland

Probation is administered through the provincial Department of Public Welfare.

Prince Edward Island

Probation services are administered through the Department of Welfare.

Nova Scotia

Juvenile probation services are provided through the regional and district offices of the Department of Public Welfare, and as well by the staff complement of the two family courts.

Adult probation services are administered through the Department of the Attorney General.

New Brunswick

Adult and Juvenile Probation and Parole services are administered by the province through the Department of Justice.

Quebec

Juvenile Probation Services are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Welfare.

Adult Probation Services are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Ontario

Parole and Probation (called After-Care Services) are administered by the Department of Correctional Services. Included is the Ontario Parole Board which has After-Care Officers attached to each institution.

The Provincial Courts-Family Division operate as both juvenile and family courts and to each is attached a probation officer to serve the courts.

Adult probation services are provided by adult probation officers attached to the Provincial Courts-Criminal Division.

Manitoba

Probation services are provided through the Department of Health and Social Development. Probation officers are located throughout the province and service both adult and juvenile offenders.



Saskatchewan

Adult and juvenile probation services are provided through the Department of Welfare, Community Correctional Services Branch.

Alberta

Juvenile probation services are provided through the Department of the Attorney General, with probation officers attached to the Juvenile and Family Courts.

Adult probation services are provided through the Adult Probation Branch of the Attorney General's Department. Probation officers are stationed throughout the province.

British Columbia

Parole and probation services are provided through the Department of the Attorney General, Director of Corrections. Adult and Juvenile services are combined in that branch.

Those employees serving the city and district provincial courts are paid by the municipality. Those employees serving the other courts are paid by the province.

Yukon Territory

Parole and probation services are provided through the Department of Corrections. Adult and Juvenile services are combined.

Northwest Territories

The Department of Social Development provides parole and probation services through four field offices of the Probation Service Branch.



Appendix "F"

REGULATORY - PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland

Provincial Affairs Department  
Consumer Affairs

Justice Department  
Statute Consolidation  
Fire Commissioner  
Deeds and Companies

Mines, Agriculture and Resources Department  
Inspection of Logging Camps  
Inspection of Mines  
Cooperatives

Health Department  
Vital Statistics

Labour Department  
Labour Boards, Committees and Enquiries  
Boiler Inspection  
Apprenticeship  
Minimum Wage Commission  
Industrial Standards  
Elevator Inspection

Highways Department  
Motor Vehicle Registration Division

Prince Edward Island

Health Department  
Vital Statistics Division

Labour, Industry and Commerce Dept.  
Boiler Inspection  
Apprenticeship  
Labour Relations Advisor

Justice and Attorney General Department  
Registry Offices  
Revision of Statutes

Provincial Secretary Department  
Business and Financial Institutions  
Racing and Sports Commission  
Motor Vehicle Branch

Tourist Development Department  
Land Titles and Registration

Community Services Department  
Fire Marshall  
Electrical Inspection

Development Department  
Credit Unions



New Brunswick

Agriculture Department  
Credit Unions and Co-operatives

Health Department  
Vital Statistics

Justice Department  
County Registry Offices  
Insurance Act Administration  
Companies Branch  
Land Compensation Board  
Unsatisfied Judgement Account  
Fire Marshal's office  
Revision and Translation of Statutes

Labour Department  
Industrial Relations  
Industrial Training and Certification  
Human Rights Commission  
Workmen's Compensation  
Labour Standards

Legislative Assembly Department  
Ombudsman

Municipal Affairs Department  
Tax Appeal and Tax Agreement Board

Provincial Secretary Department  
Censor Board  
Motor Carrier Board  
Security Frauds Prevention Act  
Motor Vehicle Branch  
Consumer Bureau

Quebec

Cultural Affairs Department  
Quebec Film Bureau  
Cinema Supervisory Board

Municipal Affairs Department  
Fire Prevention Branch  
Quebec Municipal Commission

Social Affairs Department  
Social Aid and Allowances Appeal Board

Agriculture and Colonisation Department  
Business Integrity and Inspection of Agricultural Products

National Assembly Department  
The Public Protector



Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives Department

Cooperative Associations  
Savings and Credit Unions  
Trust Companies Branch  
Finance Companies Branch  
Insurance Branch  
Real Estate Brokerage Branch  
Companies Branch  
Quebec Securities Commission  
Consumer Protection Bureau

Justice Department

Registrar of Quebec  
Registry Offices  
Regulation of Lotteries and Race Tracks  
Rental Commission  
Civil Code Revision Office  
Civil Protection

Natural Resources Department

Energy Branch  
Electricity and Gas Board

Transport Department

Transportation Board  
Motor Vehicle Bureau  
Highway Safety Service  
Montreal Expropriation Bureau

Labour and Manpower Department

Labour Standards Branch  
Electrical Inspection Board  
Buildings Inspection Service  
Engineering Inspection Board  
Plumbing Inspection Board  
Labour - Management Relations Branch

Ontario

Financial and Commercial Affairs Department

Superintendent of Insurance  
Ontario Securities Commission  
Consumer Protection  
Business Incorporations  
Regulation of Horse Racing  
Lotteries Administration

Justice Department

Guardian and Trustee Services  
Property Rights Registration Systems  
Public Safety Program

Labour Department

Safety and Technical Services Program  
Industrial Relations Program  
Manpower Development Program



Human Rights Commission Program  
Employments Standards Program

Mines and Northern Affairs  
Mine Safety and Public Protection Program  
Ontario Energy Board Program

Municipal Affairs Department  
Ontario Municipal Board Program  
Assessment Review Court

Provincial Secretary and Citizenship Department  
Registrar General Program

Department of Social and Family Services  
Legal Aid Assessment

Department of Tourism and Information  
Theatres Program

Department of Transportation and Communications  
Vehicles and Drivers Program  
Common Carriers Program  
Accident Claims Program

Manitoba

Legislation Department  
Ombudsman

Attorney-General Department  
Provincial Lotteries Licensing Board  
Land Titles Offices  
Land Acquisition Branch  
Land Value Appraisal Commission  
Administration of Estates

Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services Dept.  
Consumer Bureau

Co-operative Development Department  
Co-operatives  
Credit Unions

Finance Department  
Insurance Branch

Industry and Commerce Department  
Churchill Forest Industries - Inquiry

Labour Department  
Mechanical and Engineering  
Employment Standards  
Apprenticeship and Industrial Training  
Labour Relations  
Fire Prevention



Municipal Affairs Department  
Auto Insurance Committee  
Local Government Boundaries Re-organization  
Municipal Board

Public Works and Highways Department  
Motor Vehicle Branch

Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs  
Censor Board

Saskatchewan

Department of the Attorney General  
Land Titles Registration  
Infant's Act Administration  
Provincial Mediation Administration  
Securities Act Administration  
Estates Administration  
Criminal Injuries Compensation Act Administration

Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development  
Cooperative Association Services  
Credit Union Services  
Extension Services

Department of Labour  
Labour Relations, Conciliation Services and Industrial Standards  
Labour Standards  
Boilers and Pressure Vessels Regulation  
Electrical and Elevator Inspection  
Gas Inspection and Licensing  
Fire Prevention  
Theatres and Film Classification  
Apprenticeships and Tradesmen's Qualification  
Registration of Pension Plans

Department of Mineral Resources  
Oil and Gas Conversation Board  
Mines Inspection Branch  
Potash Conservation Board

Department of the Treasury  
Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing Division

Boards and Commissions  
Highway Traffic Board  
The Local Government Board



Alberta

Department of the Attorney General  
Public Trustee  
Alberta Securities Commission  
Debtors' Assistance Board  
Companies Branch  
Insurance Branch  
Land Title Offices

Department of Highways and Transport  
Motor Vehicle Branch  
Weigh Scales

Department of Industry and Tourism.  
Licensing of Trades and Business Branch

Department of Labour  
Amusements Branch  
Tradesmens' Qualification  
Board of Industrial Relations  
Elevators and Fixed Conveyances  
The Welding Act  
Electrical Protection Act  
The Boilers Act  
Gas Protection Act  
Plumbing Inspection  
Apprenticeship Training  
Pensions Benefit Act  
Human Rights Act  
Fire Prevention Branch  
Credit and Loan Agreements Act

Legislation Department  
Ombudsman

Department of Municipal Affairs  
Public Utilities Board  
Assessment Equalization Board  
Assessment Appeal Board

Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation  
Objectionable Publications

British Columbia

Department of the Attorney General  
Registration Regulation and Inspection  
Land Registry Offices  
Companies Office  
Motor Vehicle Branch  
Public Trustee  
Insurance and Real Estate  
Securities Commission  
Credit Unions  
Fire Marshall's Office



Film Classification Office  
Racing Commission  
Security Services

Department of Public Works  
Safety Inspection Division

Department of Labour  
Labour standards Branch  
Factories Branch  
Labour Relations Branch  
Mediation Commission

Department of Health  
Vital Statistics

Department of Commercial Transport  
Weigh Scale Branch

Public Utilities Commission  
Public Utilities Act  
Motor Carrier Act  
B.C. Insurance Board

Yukon Territory

Territorial Secretary and Registrar General

Northwest Territories

Territorial Secretary Department  
Administration of Ordinances  
Labour Standards

This listing may not be complete.



Local Government

In general, local government regulatory activities are confined to inspection services. The larger the municipality the more there are such activities.

A listing of such activities follows:

Fire investigation and inspection

Weigh Scales

Building Inspections

Electrical Inspections

Plumbing Inspections

Gas Inspections

Trench Inspections

Registry Offices

The list may not be complete.



## Appendix "G"

A listing by department of Federal Government activities and institutions in the Administration of Justice.

### Agriculture

Production and Marketing Program-Inspection, licensing, registration etc  
Agricultural Pest and Disease Control-Inspection, certification,  
quarantine, eradication  
Race Track Supervision - Administration, Pari-mutuel supervision,  
Race surveillance  
Health of Animals Program - Inspection  
Administration of Meat Inspection Act

### Communications

Management of Radio Frequency Spectrum  
Enforcement of Radio Act, Telegraph Act, Licensing, Certifying  
Canadian Radio-Television Commission - Licensing policy  
Administration and Enforcement

### Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Consumer Affairs Program - Inspection and Enforcement of Acts  
relating to standards and specifications  
Corporate Affairs Program. Investigation and Enforcement of  
related statutes - surveillance, registration, qualification  
Combine Investigation and Competition Policy Program  
Combines Investigation Act - Investigation and Research  
Misleading Advertising - Bankruptcy  
Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

### Energy, Mines and Resources

National Energy Board

### Environment

Environmental Services Program - Environment Protection - Surveillance,  
Inspection and Enforcement  
Fisheries Management - Inspection and Enforcement

### External Affairs

Security Services Division

### Finance

Anti-dumping Tribunal Program  
Insurance Program  
Tariff Board (Court of Record)

### Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Conservation Program-National Parks, Historic Sites, Canals



Justice

Departmental Program - Administration, Legal Services, Supreme Court, Federal Court, Judges Salaries, Allowances and Annuities, Canadian Judicial Council  
Law Reform Commission, Tax Review Board, Exchequer Court.

Labour

Departmental Program - Employment Standards, Industrial Relations, etc

Manpower and Immigration

Immigration Program - Immigration Act Enforcement and Control  
Immigration Appeal Board  
Unemployment Insurance Commission - Benefit Control

National Defence

Judge Advocate General Branch  
Service Police and Special Investigation Units  
Court Martial Appeal Court

National Health and Welfare

Health Protection Program

National Revenue

Customs and Excise Program  
Taxation Program - Compliance Branch - Tax Appeals

Parliament

Senate Protective Staff  
House of Commons Protective Staff

Post Office

Security and Investigation Services Branch

Privy Council

Security and Intelligence

Public Works

Accommodation Program  
Property Protection  
Dominion Fire Marshall

Regional Economic Expansion

National Capital Commission



Secretary of State

Citizenship Courts  
National Museums

Solicitor General

Departmental Program  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
National Parole Board  
National Parole Service

Supply and Services

Protective Services Division  
Cheque Control

Transport

Airport Policing and Security  
National Harbours Board - Police and Security  
Harbour Commissions - Police and Security  
Canadian National Railways - Police  
Canadian Coast Guard  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Canadian Transport Commission  
Air Canada

This listing is not necessarily complete.



Appendix "H"

NEWFOUNDLAND - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTION

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        1,908,387

Cities

Corner Brook .....	350,047
St. John's .....	327,450
Total .....	677,497
% of provincial total ....	35.5%

Towns, Rural Districts and

Local improvement districts ...	1,167,877
% of provincial total ....	61.2%

Communities .....	63,013
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% of provincial total ....	3.3%
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        537,794

Cities

Charlottetown ..... 274,133

% of provincial total ..... 51.0%

Towns ..... 195,292

% of provincial total ..... 36.3%

Villages ..... 68,369

% of provincial total ..... 12.7%

The value for towns includes contract payments to R.C.M.P.



NOVA SCOTIA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        6,230,500

Towns ..... 1,863,000

% of provincial total ..... 29.9%

Cities ..... 4,367,500

% of provincial total ..... 70.1%

Towns - Major Units

Amherst ..... 120,700

Glace bay ..... 235,700

New Glasgow ..... 143,800

New Waterford ..... 113,400

Truro ..... 198,300



NOVA SCOTIA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        216,000

Towns .....        52,400

% of provincial total .....        24.3%

Cities .....        104,800

% of provincial total .....        48.5%

Counties .....        58,800

% of provincial total .....        27.2%



NOVA SCOTIA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - OTHER - PROTECTION

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        520,100

Towns ..... 39,100

% of provincial total ..... 8%

Cities ..... 301,700

% of provincial total ..... 58%

Counties ..... 179,300

% of provincial total ..... 34%



NEW BRUNSWICK - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        4,928,964

Cities .....              3,886,119

% of provincial total .....        78.8%

Towns .....              972,102

% of provincial total .....        19.7%

Villages .....              70,743

% of provincial total .....        1.5%



NEW BRUNSWICK - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - DOG CONTROL

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        55,600

Cities .....                43,179

% of provincial total .....        78%

Towns .....                8,740

% of provincial total .....        16%

Villages .....                3,681

% of provincial total .....        6%



NEW BRUNSWICK - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - OTHER

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        274,747

Cities ..... 231,863

% of provincial total ..... 84%

Towns ..... 35,738

% of provincial total 13%

Villages ..... 7,866

% of provincial total ..... 3%



QUEBEC - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE AND FIRE

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        168,934,000

Cities (Population over 30,000)        141,551,130

% of provincial total        83.8%



QUEBEC - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - OTHER

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        13,514,000

Cities (Population over 30,000)        12,296,508

% of provincial total                  91%



ONTARIO - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE

\$.'000's

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        143,976

Metropolitan Toronto .....	58,245
Niagara Regional Area .....	6,689
Ottawa Carleton Regional Area ....	10,192
York Regional Area .....	3,451
Muskoka District Area .....	4
Cities .....	43,361
Total .....	121,942
% of provincial total .....	84.7%

RESIDUAL

Towns .....	17,722
Villages .....	489
Townships .....	3,729
Improvement District and Counties	94
Total .....	22,034
% of provincial total .....	15.3%



ONTARIO - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTIVE INSPECTIONS

\$.'000's

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        12,354

Metropolitan Toronto .....	5,665
Niagara Regional Area .....	372
Ottawa Carleton Regional Area .....	830
York Regional Area .....	262
Muskoka .....	116
Cities .....	2,800
Total .....	10,045
% of provincial total .....	81.3%

RESIDUAL

Towns .....	1,215
Villages .....	86
Townships .....	678
Improvement Districts and Counties .....	330
Total .....	2,309
% of provincial total .....	18.7%



ONTARIO - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - UNCLASSIFIED PROTECTIVE SERVICES

\$.'000's

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        13,137

Metropolitan Toronto Area .....	3,834
Niagara Regional Area .....	257
Ottawa Carleton Regional Area .....	824
York Regional Area .....	151
Muskota District Area .....	1
Cities .....	3,970
Total .....	9,037
% of provincial total .....	68.8%

RESIDUAL

Towns .....	1,832
Villages .....	153
Townships .....	1,711
Improvement Districts and Counties .....	404
Total .....	4,100
% of provincial total .....	31.2%



ONTARIO - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTION

\$.'000's

PROVINCIAL TOTAL      18,194

Metropolitan Toronto Area .....	5,420
Niagara Regional Area .....	769
Ottawa Carleton Regional Area .....	689
York Regional Area .....	633
Muskota District Area .....	166
Cities .....	6,280
Total .....	13,957
% of provincial total .....	76.7%

RESIDUAL

Towns .....	1,052
Villages .....	402
Townships .....	1,838
Improvement Districts and Counties .....	45
Total .....	4,237
% of provincial total .....	23.3%



MANITOBA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - POLICE

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        12,709,993

Cities ..... 11,446,314

% of provincial total ..... 90.06%

Towns ..... 982,890

% of provincial total ..... 7.73%

Villages ..... 175,062

% of provincial total ..... 1.38%

Rural Municipalities ..... 105,727

% of provincial total ..... 0.83%

Local improvement districts .... -



MANITOBA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - OTHER

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL            892,089

Cities .....                784,382

% of provincial total .....                87.93%

Towns .....                54,876

% of provincial total .....                6.15%

Villages .....                13,264

% of provincial total .....                1.49%

Rural Municipalities .....                31,735

% of provincial total .....                3.56%

Local Government Districts .....                7,832

% of provincial total .....                0.87%



SASKATCHEWAN - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTIVE SERVICES

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL	17,065,476
Cities .....	14,926,186
% of provincial total .....	87.50%
Towns .....	1,781,451
% of provincial total .....	10.41%
Villages .....	185,105
% of provincial total .....	1.08%
Rural Municipalities .....	170,397
% of provincial total .....	1.00%
Local improvement districts ....	2,337
% of provincial total .....	0.01%



ALBERTA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY

\$

CITY GROUP TOTAL      47,547,327

Police ..... 24,108,649

% of group total ..... 50.70%

Protective Inspection ..... 1,351,191

% of group total ..... 2.84%

Destruction of Pets & Weeds .... 32,678

% of group total ..... 0.07%

Other Protection ..... 1,030,427

% of group total ..... 2.17%

Fire Protection ..... 17,700,029

% of group total ..... 37.23%

Street Lighting ..... 3,324,353

% of group total ..... 6.99%



ALBERTA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        54,299,170

Cities ..... 47,547,327

% of provincial total ..... 87.57%

Towns ..... 3,632,857

% of provincial total ..... 6.69%

Villages ..... 483,676

% of provincial total ..... 0.89%

Municipal Districts ..... 657,198

% of provincial total ..... 1.21%

Counties ..... 1,847,370

% of provincial total ..... 3.40%

Special Area Boards ..... 11,388

% of provincial total ..... 0.02%

Improvement Districts ..... 119,354

% of provincial total ..... 0.22%



BRITISH COLUMBIA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE - PROTECTIVE SERVICES

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL            36,572,639

Cities .(excluding Vancouver)....        9,245,788

% of provincial total .....        25.28%

Districts .....        12,008,071

% of provincial total .....        32.83%

Towns .....        17,160

% of provincial total .....        0.05%

Villages .....        1,444

% of provincial total .....        -

Vancouver .....        15,300,176

% of provincial total .....        41.84%



BRITISH COLUMBIA - MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS - CURRENT EXPENDITURE

1971 - PROTECTIVE SERVICES - OTHER

\$

PROVINCIAL TOTAL        5,859,299

Cities (excluding Vancouver)..... 1,212,137

% of provincial total ..... 20.69%

Districts..... 2,702,567

% of provincial total ..... 46.12%

Towns ..... 124,691

% of provincial total ..... 2.13%

Villages ..... 88,908

% of provincial total ..... 1.52%

Vancouver ..... 1,730,996

% of provincial total ..... 29.54%



Appendix "J"

List of Source Documents

The Public Accounts of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments, 1971-1972.

Annual Financial Reports, for 1971, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, and the cities and district municipalities of British Columbia.

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